

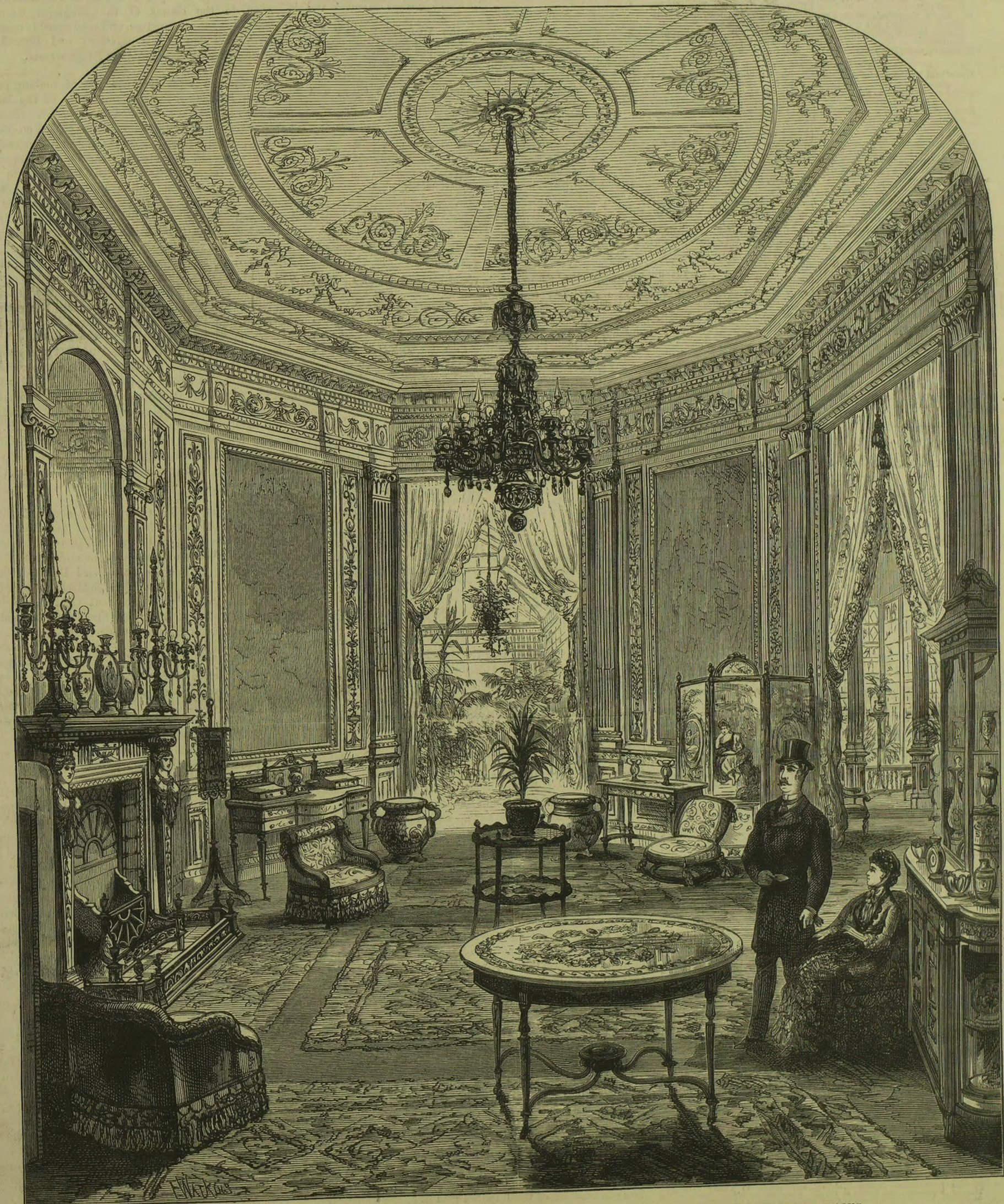
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2301.—VOL. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.  
AND COLOURED PICTURE } By Post, 6½d.



THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION: BOUDOIR IN THE PAVILION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at Tulliohewan Castle, Dumbartonshire, the wife of Mr. William E. Gilmour, of Croftengae, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th inst., at Charles Church, Plymouth, by the Rev. T. H. Howard, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Head, Vicar, Alfred William Whitley, M.D. R.N., to Fanny Margaret, elder daughter of Colonel C. F. Gilbertson, late Madras Army.

DEATHS.

On March 22, at Morne Fortuné, after a few days' illness, very deeply regretted, Henrietta Anna (Hennie), the very dearly loved daughter of the Hon. Macnamara Dix, H.M. Treasurer of the Island of St. Lucia, West Indies. Friends please accept this intimation. West Indian papers please copy.

On the 19th inst., at 83, Paragon-road, Mare-street, Hackney, Hannah, the wife of T. A. Bishop, in her 45th year.

On March 30, 1883, at Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Christopher Alderson Calvert, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, late Registrar at Canterbury Supreme Court, N.Z., aged 78.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

First Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning Lessons: Josh. iii. 7-iv. 15; John x. 22. Evening Lessons: Josh. v. 13-iv. 21 or xxiv.; Heb. ii. and iii. 1-7.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. C. Collins; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Newcastle.  
St. James's, noon, Rev. Dr. Troutbeck.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

Levee held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.  
Surveyors' Institution, anniversary, 3 p.m.; and dinner, 6 p.m.  
Bath and West of England Society Show, Bridgwater (five days).

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Moon's last quarter, 2.23 p.m.  
Restoration of Charles II., 1660.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor McKendrick on Physiological Discovery.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Botanic Society, promenade.  
Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m., Rev. C. Beard on the Reformation.  
Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.  
Civil Engineers' Institution, conversation at South Kensington, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. R. S. Poole on Recent Discoveries in Chaldaea and Assyria.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Mr. Frederick Pollock on the Sword, its Form and History, 9 p.m.  
East India Association, 2.30 p.m., Miss Florence Nightingale on the Zemindar and the Government.  
Philological Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor C. E. Turner on Russian Social Life.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF      |                        |           |                   |                 | THERMOM.                |                         | WIND.     |           | Miles. | In. |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----|
|      | Barometer Corrected | Temperature of the Air | Dew Point | Relative Humidity | Amount of Cloud | Maximum read at 10 p.m. | Minimum read at 10 a.m. | General   | Direction |        |     |
| May  | 13 29.922           | 58.6                   | 48.3      | 71                | 0-10            | 67.9                    | 51.4                    | SSW.      | 427       | 0.000  |     |
|      | 14 29.910           | 57.1                   | 51.8      | 84                | 10              | 61.9                    | 51.5                    | SSW.      | 126       | 0.005  |     |
|      | 15 30.098           | 58.8                   | 50.6      | 76                | 6               | 65.0                    | 52.0                    | SSW. NNE. | 75        | 0.000  |     |
|      | 16 30.277           | 60.6                   | 49.0      | 67                | 1               | 71.0                    | 50.2                    | NNE.      | 250       | 0.000  |     |
|      | 17 30.327           | 55.9                   | 44.7      | 68                | 5               | 65.6                    | 45.8                    | NNE. ESE. | 121       | 0.000  |     |
|      | 18 30.177           | 53.8                   | 39.3      | 60                | 6               | 60.1                    | 47.4                    | ESE. WNW. | 160       | 0.000  |     |
|      | 19 29.996           | 54.1                   | 41.6      | 66                | 6               | 59.6                    | 49.4                    | WNW. NNW. | 213       | 0.000  |     |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

|                                 |        |        |               |        |               |               |               |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 29.957 | 29.883 | 30.059        | 30.273 | 30.354        | 30.237        | 30.009        |
| Temperature of Air              | 58.6   | 57.1   | 58.8          | 60.6   | 55.9          | 53.8          | 54.1          |
| Temperature of Evaporation      | 53.6   | 51.8   | 50.6          | 49.0   | 44.7          | 39.3          | 41.6          |
| Direction of Wind               | S.S.W. | S.S.W. | S.S.W. N.N.E. | N.N.E. | N.N.E. E.S.E. | E.S.E. W.N.W. | W.N.W. N.N.W. |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1883.

| Sunday.     | Monday.      | Tuesday.    | Wednesday.  | Thursday. | Friday.     | Saturday. |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| h m         | h m          | h m         | h m         | h m       | h m         | h m       |
| 6 0 15 20 5 | 4 2 10 16 35 | 7 2 17 22 8 | 8 3 22 8 14 | 9 13 9 50 | 10 23 10 54 | 11 27     |

**BRIGHTON.**—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.  
Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.  
Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction.  
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via

NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.  
Weekday Tidal Special Express Service (1st and 2nd Class) Night Service, Week-days and Sundays (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class). From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 3s. 2d.; Return, 5s. 3d.; 3s. 3d. The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently under four hours.  
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.  
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

The new and magnificent entrance from Piccadilly is now open.  
GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME, produced for the first time on Whit Monday.  
ALL THE NEW SONGS HAVE ELICITED THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF APPROVAL from the enormous audiences which have thronged the Hall at every Day and Night Performance since Monday.  
THE AMERICAN DECEPTIONIST will appear at every performance. See the Notices in the "Times," "Daily Telegraph," "Standard," "Daily News," and "Daily Chronicle" of Tuesday, the 15th inst., concerning the marvellous feats of the Deceptionist.  
The present brilliant Programme will be continued.  
EVERY NIGHT, AT EIGHT.  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.  
Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. At Three and Eight, A MOUNTAIN HEIRESS (last representation); and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled OUR MESS. Morning Performances—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Evening Performances—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees. Will shortly be produced a new First Part, entitled TREASURE TROVE, by Arthur Law; Music by Alfred J. Caldicott.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,** Piccadilly, W.  
The SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS** by Artists of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission 1s., including Catalogue.

**TINWORTH EXHIBITION** is NOW OPEN.  
Upwards of One Hundred subjects from the Bible, in Terra-Cotta and Doulton Ware, including "The Release of Barabbas," "Preparing for the Crucifixion," "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and "Going to Calvary."  
**TINWORTH EXHIBITION, ART GALLERIES,** 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION** NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

**DORE'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**JUNE 13.—MR. GEO. WATTS'S GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT,** ROYAL ALBERT HALL, at Three o'clock. Under the most distinguished patronage. Mesdames Christine Nilsson, Sembrich, Trebelli, Robertson, Fanny Robertson, and Tremelli; MM. Sims Reeves, Joseph Maas, Del Puente, and Frederic King; Violon, Madame Norman-Neruda; Piano, Madame Sophie Menter; Harmonium, Mr. Louis Engel; and Kalozy's Hungarian Band. Conductors, Sir Julius Benedict and Signor Randegger. Tickets are now ready at the Royal Albert Hall; Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; the usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall. Prices, 1s. to 10s. 6d. Important Notice.—Mr. Geo. Watts has issued to the Agents for sale 2000 Gallery Tickets at One Shilling each. Available by separate entrance, to prevent disappointment and crushing. Convenient trains for country residents.

**LYCEUM.—THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MAY 26,** THE BELLS—Matthias, Mr. Irving. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday (Miss ELLEN TERRY'S BENEFIT), and Friday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 3, THE LYONS MAIL—Lesurques and Duboc, Mr. Irving; Jeannette, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily, from Ten to Five.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—Doors Open, Ten o'clock.

**HORSE SHOW.—THIS DAY (Saturday), MAY 26.** 2s. 6d.  
HORSE SHOW.—Monday, May 28. 1s.  
HORSE SHOW.—Tuesday, May 29. 1s.  
HORSE SHOW.—Wednesday, May 30. 1s.  
HORSE SHOW.—Thursday, May 31. 1s.  
HORSE SHOW.—LAST DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1. 1s.  
HORSE SHOW.—Parade of Prize Horses every day.  
HORSE SHOW.—Register of Hunters, Hack, Harness Horses for Sale.—Apply to the Secretary.  
HORSE SHOW.—Horses under Saddle and in Harness.  
HORSE SHOW.—Leaping extra. Monday next.  
HORSE SHOW.—Leaping Competition every day.  
HORSE SHOW.—Reserved seats, 10s. and 6s.  
HORSE SHOW.—Reserved seats, all new and solid.  
HORSE SHOW.—Unreserved seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.  
HORSE SHOW.—Entrance, Islington-green.  
HORSE SHOW.—Reserved seat entrance, Bedford-street.  
S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.  
Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of numerous inquiries at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that applications for Advertisements to be printed upon Sheets issued by The Inter-leaf or Leaflet Company, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

MAY 26, 1883.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—Two-pence to Africa (West Coast of), Alexandria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Constantinople, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; and Three-pence to China (via Brindisi) and India.  
Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

It is not easy for Englishmen, unless gifted with a very vivid imagination, to realise the splendour and novelty of the scenes now being enacted in the ancient Muscovite capital. The Coronation of the Czar is the occasion of a national festival of protracted duration and on a gigantic scale. In many respects the Emperor of All the Russias is the greatest, as he is the most absolute, Potentate of the world, reigning over eighty millions of subjects, and the lord of an empire that stretches from the centre of Europe almost to the confines of China. That two years have been allowed to elapse before this crowning ceremonial—which in the eyes of loyal Russians is an indispensable act of consecration—has taken place is due to painful circumstances as significant as the secrecy that has enshrouded the preparations, and the choice of a circuitous route to convey the Imperial Court from St. Petersburg to Moscow. On Sunday his Majesty safely arrived at the Petroffsky Palace, on the outskirts of the "golden-domed" city; and on Tuesday the Czar and Czarina made their state entry, amid the fervid enthusiasm of myriads of people gathered from every quarter of the Empire—a gorgeous procession, traversing more than four miles of road and streets decorated with Venetian masts and flags to the Palace of the Kremlin, the grand centre of interest during the festival week. All Russia may be said to have been represented on this unique occasion. Every province sent its appointed marshals and delegates. The Asiatic dependents and vassals of the White Czar, in their flowing robes and towering head-gear, from Khiva, Merv, Bokhara, and Samarcand, mingled with the deputations from Finland, Poland, Bessarabia, and the Crimea, and together they constituted a multitudinous host that did homage to their august Sovereign. Great precautions had been taken against anarchical designs. But they were hardly necessary on an occasion when the tide of popular feeling in favour of the Czar ran so fiercely.

The imposing procession of Tuesday was only the first of a series of pageants and celebrations which will last till June 10, when the Court returns to St. Petersburg. The consecration of the Imperial standard, the transfer of the regalia to the Kremlin, and the formal proclamations,

form part of the programme, which will to-morrow culminate in the ceremony of coronation and consecration in the Cathedral of the Assumption, at which Alexander III. will, as is customary, place the crown on his own head and on that of his august consort. A state banquet in the Granite Palace, served by Ministers and officers of the household, and the general illumination of Moscow—the picturesque Kremlin being lit up by the electric light—will bring to a close the excitements of the day. During the festival week the guests of the Czar will be numbered by tens of thousands. The policy embodied in the familiar phrase *Panem et circensem* will be carried out on a scale unknown to Imperial Rome. Ample provision has been made for colossal dinners, a succession of entertainments, and the prodigal use of spirituous liquors. In all this, Muscovite traditions are followed. Russia is a conglomerate of civilisation and barbarism. For a week or a fortnight these elements of strength and weakness will intermix in the Holy City; whether for good or evil who can foretell? But they combine in a grand national festival which in the eyes of his loyal subjects will give sanctity to the claims of the Emperor, enormously increase his personal prestige, and may possibly quicken his desire to broaden the foundations and liberalise the institutions on which his mighty Empire rests.

But for the imperative necessity of making progress with the Estimates, the Whitsun recess of the House of Commons might have extended to Thursday. Not many votes, owing to keen discussions, were passed on Monday; Tuesday, which might have been very serviceable for Supply purposes, if private members had surrendered their prior claims, was devoted to a debate as to the production of the Indian Budget, and by a large majority hon. members refused to surrender their traditional Derby Day holiday. Possibly, for the remainder of the Session the House of Commons will seek to redeem its character. To that end her Majesty's Ministers might reasonably require the surrender of Tuesdays and Fridays, which have been of so little service to private members, and thus double the opportunities for real legislation. But, in order to ensure the passing of a Tenant Right Bill, and the measures for dealing with corrupt practices at elections, the bankruptcy laws, criminal appeals, and the Ballot Acts, the Government will need to act with renewed energy. The report that Mr. Gladstone is about to take counsel with his Parliamentary supporters is of good omen. Such a meeting, if its aims should be definite and its decisions unanimous, would inspire fresh confidence in the Liberal ranks. Two months of diligent work under vigorous Ministerial direction could hardly fail, in spite of veiled obstruction, to result in the passing of several valuable measures before the prorogation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has accepted the important post of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and will succeed the Marquis of Lorne next October. His predecessors have done much to smooth the way for his Lordship's régime. Lord Dufferin, with his eminent social qualities and practical sagacity, was able to solve many knotty problems at Ottawa, while her Majesty's son-in-law has done much by adventurous travel and suavity of demeanour to knit together the several members of the North American Confederation. Although Lord Lansdowne's official experience has been somewhat limited, he belongs to one of our governing families, and enjoys a reputation for soundness of judgment, fulness of knowledge, breadth of view, and independence of spirit. His solid qualities and high rank will recommend him to the favour of our Canadian fellow-subjects, while his cautious temperament is well adapted to keep him from rash courses.

It is by no means clear that the Papal Encyclical to the Irish Episcopate will restrain the Catholic clergy from actively supporting the Nationalist movement; still less, that it will influence their flocks. Mr. Parnell commands the ear of Irishmen to a greater extent than the Pope, and his adherents industriously insinuate that the action of the Vatican has been the outcome of secret intrigues by the British Government. This is highly improbable. Indeed, there is abundant proof that the Sacred College has been kept well informed through Mr. Errington of Irish events by Cardinal McCabe and other prelates resident in Ireland. Nor is it likely that the Government would seek the aid of a foreign and spiritual Power to restore their authority in any part of her Majesty's dominions. There is less relevancy in the distinct condemnation of the Parnell Testimonial Fund than in the denunciation of Irish outrages. At all events, the Papal missive seems to have given an impetus to the Parnell tribute, which now exceeds £10,000. The course taken by Leo XIII. will apparently reduce American contributions to the League; but in Ireland it has placed in sharp antagonism the authority of the Holy Father against the claims of the Nationalist leader, and it would be rash to predict which will in the end prevail. Meanwhile it is worthy of note that Irishmen who professed to be quite too poor to contribute a penny to the relief of Irish distress can now freely subscribe to the Parnell Fund.

The report of Lord Morley's Committee on the treatment of the sick and wounded during and after the



Egyptian campaign, and the published evidence on the subject, are both startling and distressing. All antecedent statements encouraged the hope that the reforms demanded in this branch of the military service had been thoroughly carried out. Nevertheless, the inquiry has elicited the fact that the abuses which, about some thirty years ago, created "horrible and heartrending" scenes in the Crimean war, have survived, in a mitigated form, down to the year 1882. Red-tape was almost as inexorable at Ismailia and Cairo last October as in the Crimea in 1854-5, and, as the result, the sick became worse, and the wounded, whose lives might have been saved, died, for want of proper food and decent attention. We blush to read the outspoken evidence of Lord Wolseley on this painful subject—a subject which goes home to British sensitiveness and sympathy. The theoretic system of dealing with the sick and wounded seems to have been good enough, but it broke down in administration, owing to defective organisation or the lack of responsibility in connection with the Medical Department. Where absolute control and personal superintendence were in action, as in the case of Lady Strangford's Hospital, the comforts of the sick and wounded were fully provided for. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of the Committee will be promptly carried into effect, and that we have heard the last of painful revelations which are a stigma upon our military administration and tarnish our national reputation for humanity towards those gallant men whose lives and health are so freely sacrificed for great national interests.

### THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The only illustration of this attractive and instructive Exhibition for which space can be found this week—others will be presented hereafter—is that of the interior of a room in the Pavilion erected for the accommodation of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The decorations and furniture of this suite of rooms, which have been generally admired, reflect much credit upon Messrs. Gillow, of Oxford-street, and upon Mr. Dick Radclyffe for the floral delights and beauties of vegetation that he has provided. The Prince of Wales last week began giving a series of festive and complimentary receptions, in this Pavilion, to the Foreign Commissioners of the Exhibition, whom he entertained with luncheon on the Wednesday, and to other personages officially connected with the occasion. Wednesday in each week is the half-crown day; and many fashionable people, as well as most of the members of the Royal family, were at the Exhibition on Wednesday week. It was on that day, also, that the Prince and Princess of Wales received four hundred of the fishermen and fisherwomen of all nations, on the lawn, in the grounds of Marlborough House, and gave them a very good luncheon; after which they went to Windsor and were admitted to see the Castle, the Queen and Princess Beatrice, with the other Royal Highnesses, beholding them from a window overlooking the east terrace. The Scottish fishwives and girls from Newhaven were invited into the Royal apartments, to sing "Caller Herring!" and other songs, to Princess Beatrice and the Ladies of the Court. Returning to the Exhibition at South Kensington, we may state that its popularity increases from day to day, and visitors seem now to devote more especial study to its chief departments. The Chinese section, the United States section, and the Canadian section, after that of the British Sea Fisheries, are examined with the greatest attention. The fish-market, and the sixpenny fish dinners, attract a large number of customers. The band of the Grenadier Guards plays in the promenade, with a short interval, from two o'clock to seven.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Yester Year" is the title of a song (words by F. E. Weatherly) composed by Lady Arthur Hill. There is much genuine sentiment in the text, and this is very expressively reflected in the music, which has the character of a plaintively melodious Notturmo. The vocal part is flowing, and especially suited to a voice of sympathetic quality—the accompaniment being throughout appropriate. The song is published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have just published, in separate form, some of the favourite pieces from Mr. A. Goring Thomas's opera, "Esmeralda," the successful production of which, during Mr. Carl Rosa's recent season at Drury Lane Theatre, was recorded by us at the time. The extracts now referred to are, the "Swallow-song," "O vision entrancing," and "What would I do for my Queen." The same publishers have issued a pleasing song, "By the Firelight," words and music by Mrs. Hume Webster.

From Messrs. Cocks and Co. we have a melodious song, entitled "Two Hands," by W. T. Hoeck; a very useful pianoforte study on octave playing—"Octavia"—by E. Claudet; Signor Ferraris's spirited march, "Aux Armes," transcribed for the organ by Dr. Westbrook; and three pianoforte pieces, by G. F. West, these consisting of an effective Fantasia on themes from Hervé's "Chilperic," and duet arrangements of the Bridal March from Wagner's "Lohengrin," and the Turkish March from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens."

"The Devout Lover," a song by Maude Valérie White, will probably become a favourite. It is published by Messrs. Ricordi. The same firm contribute a setting of D. G. Rossetti's lyric "Insomnia," by Isidore de Lara, which is expressive of the words; and two pleasing Italian songs, "Conosci tu il Paese?" by Ciro Pinsuti, and "Fate La Carità," by A. Rotoli.

The Agent-General for Cape Colony sent out thirty-one emigrants—eighteen recruits for the Cape Infantry, and thirteen recruits for the Cape Mounted Riflemen—by the Taymouth Castle, on the 18th inst.—The fine iron ship Scottish Admiral, one of Messrs. M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn, and Co.'s Scottish line of ships to Queensland, was dispatched from Gravesend on Saturday for Brisbane, with 268 passengers. This is the first ship under the new emigration scheme of assisted passages.—Fifty families, consisting of 287 souls, who have been sent out by the Kenmare Board of Guardians, embarked at Liverpool last Saturday. There appeared to be less distress than usual among the emigrants.—Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Lochee, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in March.

### MUSIC.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

One of the special events of our musical season occurred on Saturday, when Madame Albani reappeared as Gilda in "Rigoletto." The return of the accomplished prima-donna, after her successful American tour, was greeted with enthusiastic recognition. In none of her previous performances as Gilda has Madame Albani surpassed that of Saturday, when the exquisite purity of voice, brilliant execution, refinement of style, and intense sentiment that were apparent on former occasions were again manifested with triumphant success. In the duets with Rigoletto—especially in that in the second act—in the love-scene with the Duke, and in Gilda's aria, "Caro nome," the silvery upper notes and the expressive middle tones of the singer's voice were used with transcendent effect. M. Devoyod, the new baritone, fully sustained the favourable impression previously made by his powerful performance as Rigoletto, which character was throughout finely rendered by him, alike in its musical and its dramatic aspect. Signor Ravelli, as the Duke, sang with great effect in several instances, having been encored in the Canzone, "La donna è mobile," and Mlle. Tremelli, as Maddalena, contributed, with the three principals, to the effective rendering of the quartet in the last act, which received the usual encore.

On Monday "La Favorita" was to have been given, but Madame Trebelli's indisposition caused the substitution of "Marta," cast as recently noticed.

On Tuesday Madame Pauline Lucca repeated her fine performance in the title-character of Bizet's "Carmen," that was commented on last year. Again it was distinguished by rare dramatic as well as vocal power, especially in the final death-scene. The occasion brought forward Signor Del Puente—for several past seasons a prominent member of the company at Her Majesty's Theatre, where he was the original representative of Escamillo in the Italian version of "Carmen," produced there in 1878. His performance on Tuesday evening displayed the same high merits as before, his Toreador's song having received the usual encore. Madame Repetto sang brightly as Micaela; and Signor Ravelli, as Don José, manifested special dramatic power, particularly in the more passionate situations—as in the duets with Carmen, notably in that of the final scene where he slays the heartless gipsy girl. Other characters call for no comment. Signor Bevigiani conducted on Saturday, and M. Dupont on the other occasions referred to.

For Thursday, Boito's "Mefistofele" was announced, with Madame Albani as Margherita and Elena; and this (Saturday) evening Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" is to be performed; Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord" being promised for Monday and "La Traviata" for Tuesday—all for the first time this season. Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" is to be produced on Thursday next.

The first of Mr. Charles Hallé's new series of chamber concerts, at the Grosvenor Gallery, yesterday (Friday) week, included his refined performance of Beethoven's sonata for pianoforte solo, entitled "Les Adieux, L'Absence, et le Retour;" and in concerted pieces with the co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda (violin) and Herr Franz Néruda (violinello). The two last-named artists, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Mr. Robert Mendelssohn, gave an effective rendering of Schubert's fine string quintet in C major. The dates of the remaining concerts are: May 25, June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, and July 6.

Madame Christine Nilsson made her second appearance since her return from her successful tour in America, at the Royal Albert Hall, last Saturday afternoon, when she sang, with great success, Handel's "From Mighty Kings," a new song, "Not for Ever," composed expressly for her by Mr. W. Carter, and, in association with Mr. Sims Reeves, in the "Miserere" scene from "Il Trovatore." Mr. Reeves also contributed to the programme, which likewise included performances by other eminent artists.

The third of the present series of Richter Concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Monday evening, when the programme included Brahms's "Schicksalslied" ("Song of Fate"). The work is composed for chorus and orchestra, and is one of Brahms's best productions. It has been several times given at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. Monday's concert also comprised Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," a characteristic "Scotch Rhapsody" by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, entitled "Burns" (the second of its kind), and Beethoven's symphony in A. The performances, conducted by Herr Richter, were of the usual excellence.

This (Saturday) afternoon Mr. John Boosey gives the last Ballad Concert of the season at St. James's Hall; the artists announced being—Miss Mary Davies, Miss Santley, Miss Agnes Larkcom, and Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Violin, Madame Norman-Néruda; and Pianoforte, M. Vladimir de Pachmann. The South London Choral Association, under the direction of Mr. L. C. Venables. Mr. Sidney Naylor will conduct.

Last week and this week have included interesting pianoforte recitals by Madame Sophie Menter, M. Pachmann, Mr. R. Rickard, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann.

Herr Adolf Friedman gives a vocal and instrumental concert, under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh, this (Saturday) evening, at Kensington Townhall, assisted by well-known artists.

Madame Puzzi announces her annual concert, under distinguished patronage, for next Monday morning at St. George's Hall, with a well-filled programme.

Mr. Oberthur's concert, with an excellent programme, is announced for Tuesday morning next, at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of the Duchess of Wellington.

By permission and under the patronage of Mr. George Eyre and Mr. W. White Cooper, Miss Lillie Albrecht—some of whose compositions we have favourably noticed—will give a pianoforte recital at 59, Lowndes-square, next Tuesday afternoon. She will be assisted by Madame Arabella Smythe, Madame Estelle Emrick, and Mr. Ernest Bernard, as vocalists; and Mr. Lindsay Slopier will conduct.

Miss Ada Hazard's pianoforte recital is announced for Wednesday evening next at the Royal Academy of Music; Miss Clara Samuelli and Mr. Arthur Thompson being the vocalists, and Mr. H. R. Rose the accompanist.

Miss Josephine Agabeg's annual concert is to take place on Thursday evening, June 7, at St. George's Hall; she will be well supported by instrumentalists and vocalists.

Lady Goldsmid has again presented to the Royal Academy of Music a scholarship for female pianist for the years 1884 and 1885, the last-named being the tenth year of her Ladyship's donation.

The annual meeting of the members of the Tonic Sol-Fa College was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Leslie. The secretary, Mr. Robert Griffiths, addressing the meeting, said that the year now closed had been one of marked progress, for the friends of the movement never had so much reason for congratulation as they had at the present time.

### THE PLAYHOUSES.

London managers seldom find it necessary to change front in the Derby week. Nor has there been reason to alter the programme at any really popular theatre. The attractive power of Mr. Irving's grandest Shakspearean revival, "Much Ado About Nothing," increases as the last night at the Lyceum draws nigh. The captivating *chic* of sparkling Nelly Farren, the quaint humour of Mr. Edward Terry, and witching dancing of Miss Kate Vaughan in Mr. Burnand's irresistibly funny burlesque of "Blue Beard," draw as well as ever at the Gaiety. The Haymarket, St. James's, and Court, maintain their fashionable pre-eminence, by reason of the excellence of the acting in "Fédora," "Impulse," and "The Danischeffs," the first named of which plays, by-the-way, is to be pleasantly parodied by Mr. Burnand in "Stage-Dora" at Toole's temple of comedy this (Saturday) evening. Admirers of comic opera flock to the Royalty, where Miss Kate Santley presents them with the most seasonable of all pieces for the Epsom week, the exceedingly racy and race-coursy piece of "The Merry Duchess," by MM. Sims and Clay. The Comedy vies with the Royalty, and still relies on the bright and melodious musical version of "Rip Van Winkle" by the composer of "Les Clôches de Corneville." Exceptionally rich in melodrama, the town offers the yet-reigning "Silver King" of Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Princess's; the vivid battle-scene of "Youth," and verve of Mr. Augustus Harris, at Drury Lane; and the English landscapes and Arctic ice of Mr. Robert Buchanan's "Storm-Beaten" at the Adelphi—that is, if theatre-goers venture to dare the passage of the barricaded Strand, which seems strangely productive of dastardly insults to Royalty.

There were, doubtless, present last Saturday night in the Great Queen-street theatre many who have had the good fortune to be stimulated by the dance-impelling strains of the "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz when the illustrious Viennese composer has himself wielded the bâton with rhythmic zest. Had Herr Strauss but conducted the English version of his "Prince Methusalem" at the Folies Dramatiques on Saturday, the merits of this melodious comic opera would have been made more patent, and the musical part of the performance would assuredly have gone with a swing which would have dwarfed to its due proportion the feeble dialogue that disconnects the graceful lyrics of Mr. Henry S. Leigh. What matters the plot of a comic opera? Nothing—as a rule—if the piece but abounds in tuneful song, chorus, and marches, and is represented by comely ladies and comic actors, set off by costumes alluring or grotesque. Of story there is little enough to tell in "Prince Methusalem," which simply reveals the love adventures of Duke Cypher's son with Duke Dollyfodg's fair daughter, and the perturbations of the rival Dukes as the populace declare first for one and then for the other magnate. Tastefully garbed in dresses designed by M. Bianchini and executed by Madame Alias, the more than ordinarily attractive and numerous chorus render with commendable point the various concerted pieces, the first to deserve favour being the charming chorus, "The spring is dead, the summer past," and especially catchy being the "Piff, paff" chorus, and the lively Patrol march with which the first act is closed. Mr. W. S. Rising looked well and sang well as Prince Methusalem. "If I could only win some little beauty" was admirably suited to the style of this young tenor. Mlle. Camille Clermont as Christine and Mr. Rising were encoired in the pretty duet of "Oh, ye beautiful Alpine roses;" and Mlle. Clermont also won a deserved encore in her "Coquette" song. As Gertrude, Miss Ethel Pierson sang throughout with archness, particularly distinguishing herself in the graceful vocal gavotte. A dashing figure was also cut by Mlle. Camille Dubois as Karlitz. The humours of Mr. Philip Day and Mr. Frank Wood as Duke Dollyfodg and Duke Cypher, of Mr. F. Desmond as Grunnsbach, and of the veteran Mr. E. Danvers as Schmaltitz, will be appreciated when "Prince Methusalem" has received that thorough public rehearsal which should have been insisted upon in private by Mr. Fairlie.

It would be as tedious as it would be profitless to attend the performance of each new play produced by unknown authors at the many matinees that abound. A passing word of favour, however, is deserved by Mr. Joseph Derrick's amusing farcical comedy of "Confusion," which, brought out by Mr. Thorne at the Vaudeville on May 17, can be fully noticed when it takes its place in a regular programme. Some commendation may also be given to Mr. Arthur Ayres and Mr. Paul Blake for the promise shown in their comedy of "His Own Guest," enacted at the Opéra Comique on Saturday afternoon by Miss Louise Willes (whose rare skill certainly entitles this clever actress to a regular engagement), Miss Nelly Bromley, Miss Abington, Mr. H. J. Lethcourt, Mr. William Farren, jun., Mr. A. Elwood, Mr. W. F. Hawtreys, and Mr. C. Groves.

Miss Geneviève Ward is indefatigable in her attempts to present the public with another good piece at the Olympic. This excellent actress is on Saturday next to sustain a new rôle, that of the Duchess of Marlborough in "The Queen's Favourite," an adaptation to the English stage of Scribe's comedy, "Un Verre d'Eau." Mr. W. H. Vernon is to play Bolingbroke, and Miss Gertrude Kellogg will be the Queen Anne. It may be also mentioned that a dramatic version, by Mr. G. Ralph Walker, of Mr. Walter Besant's story "They Were Married," has received the sanction and approval of the author. Mr. Walker's play, which is entitled "The Reigning Beauty," will be the only authorised version of the now well-known story, which formed the last Summer Number of *The Illustrated London News*.

There were 2407 births and 1530 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 122 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by nine, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 66 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 22 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus, 9 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, and 12 from diarrhoea and dysentery.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Peace Society was held in Finsbury Chapel on Tuesday night, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Pease, M.P. The report was read and adopted, and resolutions were passed deploring recent departures from the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, and declaring the present armed condition of Europe not only a scandal to civilisation but a pressing danger to society.

At the Polytechnic Institution, the wonderland of our childhood—which, through the munificence of Mr. Quintin Hogg, has passed into the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association—a gymnastic display was given on Saturday last. Colour-Sergeant Barber may be congratulated upon the success achieved by the muscular Christians under his control, several of the feats exhibited being quite worthy of professional performers.





THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY: A SKETCH ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE.





PREPARING FOR THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW: ERECTING SEATS TO VIEW THE PROCESSION.



MOSCOW, FROM THE KREMLIN.



## The Coloured Illustration.

### A FALSE START.

Though twenty years have passed since it took place, we never see a succession of false starts without thinking of the Derby of 1863. It was our first Derby, indeed, our first experience of horse-racing. The rain fell in torrents all the afternoon, the course was a perfect quagmire, and the start was delayed for upwards of an hour entirely owing to the viciousness of Tambour Major, a colt belonging to the late Prince—then Count—Batthyany. That unamiable quadruped planted his fore-feet firmly in the ground, and resolutely refused to move an inch. Persuasion and force were both tried in vain, and, after the rest of the field had been called back some thirty times, even Mr. McGeorge's patience gave way, and he at last sent them on their journey, leaving Tambour Major still rooted to the same spot, a perfect picture of obstinacy. Nowadays false starts are not so common as they were a decade ago. One reason for this is to be found in the fact that fields have generally grown much smaller, and we fancy also that horses are better broken. Still, early in the season, when a dozen raw two-year-olds assemble at the post for a five-furlong race, the starter often has his hands uncommonly full. One or two, perhaps, cannot be induced to join their horses; then, when a respectable line is at length formed, one dashes away and runs nearly to the stand before it can be pulled up. This causes a delay of between five and ten minutes, and when the culprit has been trotted back, and everything looks favourable for a level start, another will whip sharp round, instantly five or six are dancing about in all directions, and once more disorder reigns supreme. This is the moment that has evidently been seized by Mr. Sturgess, whose practical knowledge of racing is almost equal to his skill as an artist. All this may occur in spite of the best efforts of the jockeys to prevent it, and it must not be forgotten that, on a bitter March or November afternoon, a six-stone lad soon becomes quite benumbed with cold, and almost powerless to control an unruly mount. Still, unhappily, instances could be quoted—and especially when the favourite for a great race has been of a fretful, nervous, or irritable disposition—when a horse has been sent to the post on purpose to make false starts, in order to take as much as possible out of the crack. Men of experience like Mr. McGeorge or P'Anson, would soon detect this sort of thing, and the offender would receive scant mercy at their hands. Still, "the starter's lot is not a happy one," and it must be with a sigh of great relief that he finally drops his flag, and sees a large field leave the post in an unbroken line.

### THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW.

The Coronation of their Imperial Majesties Alexander III. and his consort, who was Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister to our Princess of Wales, takes place in the Kremlin at Moscow, to-morrow (Sunday), with a great deal of pomp and ceremony. In the Uspensky Sabor, or Cathedral Church of the Ascension, which has been described, the Emperor and Empress walk under a canopy of cloth of gold with embroidered eagles, bunches of ostrich feathers, and a crown surmounting it. The poles of the canopy are borne by sixteen generals, whilst sixteen more hold the cords and tassels. The Metropolitan Archbishop of Novgorod throws holy water upon the Emperor and Empress, who kiss the cross in the Metropolitan's hand. They proceed to their places in the church, while the clergy are singing. The Metropolitan ascends the platform and gives the Emperor an open book, from which he reads the articles of faith aloud. After having read a chapter from the New Testament the Emperor rises, takes off the small chain of the Order of St. Andrew, and puts on the ermine mantle and the large chain of diamonds. Then the Metropolitan speaks a blessing and prays with the Emperor. A high functionary approaches with the Imperial crown upon a crimson cushion. The Metropolitan takes it with both hands and presents it to the Emperor. The Emperor receives it and places it upon his head, whilst the Metropolitan reads a speech composed for the occasion. In the same manner the Emperor receives the sceptre and the Imperial orb of gold. He then sits down with the sceptre in his right hand and the globe in his left. After a pause he rises again, gives sceptre and globe to an attendant, and then the Empress approaches, kneels down before the Emperor, who touches her head with the crown, which he takes from his own head for a moment, but replaces there almost immediately. The smaller crown is brought forward and placed by the Emperor upon the Empress's head. The Emperor also places the ermine mantle upon the Empress's shoulders, and fastens it with the chain of St. Andrew. Then both their Majesties take their seats, and all the bells of Moscow begin to ring at once, whilst a salute of 101 guns is fired, and the clergy sing a hymn. All present bow three times, but remain in their places; the members of the Imperial family alone ascend the platform and bow there. When the bells cease ringing, the Emperor lays aside the sceptre and globe, and kneeling down reads a prayer. Then he rises and all present kneel, so that while the Metropolitan is reading a prayer the only erect person in the church is the Emperor. The "Te Deum" is sung and afterwards a Liturgy, during which the Emperor takes the crown from his head. He then gives his sword to an attendant, and, taking the Empress by the hand, approaches the altar. In front of the holy gate a cloth of gold is spread on the ground, upon which the Emperor and Empress stand while they are being anointed. The Metropolitan anoints the Emperor on the forehead, the eyes, the nostrils, the mouth, the ears, the breast, and the hands; the Empress is anointed on the forehead only. Then the Emperor partakes of the Sacrament in the manner of the priests, by taking both bread and wine. The Empress receives it in the usual form, a wafer. After another prayer, the Emperor puts the crown on again, and, holding sceptre and globe, proceeds side by side with the Empress, under the canopy, to the Church of St. Michael, where all the Czars are buried. Here more prayers are read. Then their Majesties appear upon the open staircase of the church and show themselves to the crowds of people in the courts of the Kremlin. When they have been saluted they return to their apartments, and soon afterwards the Emperor receives his guests in the banquetting-hall of the Old Palace. On the next day (Monday) his Imperial Majesty will receive the official congratulations of the diplomatic representatives of foreign Sovereigns; on Tuesday, those of the officers of the Russian Army; and on Wednesday, those of the Russian Nobility, and of deputations from all the provinces and chief cities of the Empire. The festivities will go on from day to day till Sunday, June 10, with banquets and balls at the Kremlin, immense feasts provided for hundreds of thousands of the common people, theatrical representations, the solemn consecration of St. Saviour's Memorial Church, and a grand review of fifty thousand troops. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, is already at Moscow, and will furnish an abundance of Sketches. The arrival of the Emperor and Empress from St. Petersburg on Sunday last,

and their State entrance into the city of Moscow last Tuesday, with the religious and military festival of consecrating the Imperial banner on Wednesday, will probably be among the subjects of our Illustrations next week. We now present but one Sketch of the preparations which have been going on in the city, by erecting stands and seats for the accommodation of spectators; but a series of Views of Moscow and the Kremlin, with the interior of several grand apartments in the old Palace of the Czars, appears in this Number of our Journal.

The entry of their Imperial Majesties, on Tuesday, from the Petroffsky Palace, outside the city and four miles distant from the Kremlin, is described in the telegraphed reports of the Special Correspondents. A double line of troops guarded the whole route, along which the Emperor, dressed in the dark green uniform of a General of Infantry, rode on a noble white charger, with the Duke of Edinburgh, his English brother-in-law, in a scarlet uniform, riding on his left hand, but slightly in the rear. Alexander III. was attended by a splendid staff and suite. The Empress, with her young daughter the Grand Duchess Xenia, followed in a gorgeous gilded carriage, drawn by four pairs of cream-coloured horses, and accompanied by all the other Russian Princes and Princesses, the Duchess of Edinburgh being in the second carriage. Besides the military escort of Imperial Guards and Cossacks, preceding his Majesty, there was a procession of mounted chiefs of all the Asiatic populations, Tartars, Kalmucks, Kirghiz, Turcomans, and others, subject to the Russian dominion. At the north gate of the city, their Majesties were received by the municipal authorities, and further on by the representatives of the Zemstvo of Moscow. At the Place Tverskaia a deputation of boyards was in attendance, and presented a loyal address to his Majesty, who returned a most gracious reply. At the Gate of the Resurrection the Emperor received the respects of another group of officials, and again spoke a few appropriate words in response. His Majesty then dismounted, and the Empress alighted from her carriage, and both knelt and fervently prayed for some moments before the shrine of Our Lady of Tver, one specially venerated in Russia. These devotions concluded, the procession resumed its way. Near the Church of St. Saviour the Commandant of Moscow and his officers were in waiting; and near the Cathedral of the Assumption their Majesties received the homage of the Senate. As each church was passed the clergy emerged from its portals bearing crosses and holy icons. At the Red Staircase their Majesties alighted and went into the Cathedral of the Assumption, where a solemn "Te Deum" was sung, in thanksgiving for their safe and happy entry into their capital. The choir then sang the hymn for Palm Sunday, and the fact of their Majesties entry into the cathedral was announced by a salute of eighty-five guns. After prostrating themselves before the sacred icons, the Imperial pair were conducted by the Metropolitan Archbishop of Moscow to the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, where repose the remains of so many Czars. Here their Majesties were received by the Metropolitan of Tver, and thence were conducted to the Cathedral of the Annunciation, where all Imperial baptisms and marriages were formerly celebrated. At this edifice they were received by the Court Almoner. Prayers of thanksgiving were offered up in each cathedral. These religious ceremonies necessarily consumed much time, and it was half-past four when their Majesties entered the Palace of the Kremlin, where they were received by the clergy with crosses and holy water, and were presented by the Court officials with bread and salt on a silver-gilt plate. This was the final ceremony, and their Majesties retired to their private apartments, while the bells pealed forth, and a salute of one hundred and one guns was fired.

### THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

We present, upon the occasion of the Imperial Coronation at Moscow, the Portraits of Alexander III., "Emperor of All the Russias," and of the Empress his wife. His Imperial Majesty, who was born on March 10, 1845, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Alexander II.; his mother, the Empress, being a daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. He succeeded his father on March 13, 1881, upon the death of the late Emperor by the hands of Nihilist conspirators, who exploded a bomb-shell so as to kill him when he stepped out of his carriage. The present Emperor married, Nov. 9, 1866, Princess Marie Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Her Imperial Majesty was born Nov. 26, 1847. She has five children; the Grand Duke Nicholas, born in 1868, heir-apparent to the Imperial Crown; Grand Duke George, born 1871; Grand Duchess Xenia, born 1875; Grand Duke Michael, born in December, 1878; and Grand Duchess Olga, who is not a twelvemonth old.

The Emperor has four brothers, the Grand Duke Vladimir, born in 1847, Grand Duke Alexis, Grand Duke Sergius, and Grand Duke Paul; his Majesty's only sister, the Grand Duchess Marie, was married, in January, 1874, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Emperor's uncles are the Grand Duke Constantine, High Admiral of the Russian Navy; the Grand Duke Nicholas, who held a chief command of the Russian Army in Bulgaria during the Turkish War of 1878; and the Grand Duke Michael, who was in command of the forces on the Armenian frontier.

The Portraits of their Imperial Majesties are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company.

### THE PARADE ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria will be celebrated this morning with the customary tokens of festive commemoration in London. Amongst these is the military ceremonial of "trooping the colours," performed by a company of the Guards, usually from Wellington Barracks, on the Parade of St. James's Park, behind the office of the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. It is to be expected that the equestrian statue of the great Duke, from Hyde Park-corner, will next year look down upon this interesting performance, and will continue to do so, we hope, for a hundred years to come. The scene has become so familiar to Londoners of the elder generation, that few except those who happen to be passing that way at the appointed hour, and who are disposed to loiter for some minutes, are likely to see it again. But little boys and young ladies, and visitors from the provincial districts, are to be found in the moderate crowd assembled for this particular sight, their front rank held back in line by the civilly-expressed admonitions of the gallant Grenadier Guardsmen under orders to keep the ground. This is the subject of one of our Sketches in the present Number.

Lady Brassey opened a bazaar on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel in aid of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche and Orphanage.

### ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

#### FOURTH NOTICE.

A large number of meritorious works by artists outside the Academy remains to be noticed, especially in the department of figures, but we can hope to review only a few of these in detail.

It is gratifying to note the advance made by F. Brown in "An Impromptu Dance" (834). Two years ago we quoted a small picture by this artist placed high in Gallery XI. as an instance of careless hanging, because it seemed to possess uncommon truth of "tonality." The present work (which is "on the line") has, though slightly inclined to blackness, similar truthfulness of open-air effect, rendered so as to convey the aspect of the scene as a whole. This essential merit, the special aim of several French painters, is too rare in our school. The subject is simple enough—children dancing to an Italian organ-grinder in one of the suburbs; but the drawing of the figures is as good as the conduct of the effect. Thoroughly French in its grey blues and greens is "The Church of St. David Quimperlé" (612), by S. A. Forbes, but it is not the less promising on that account. Several Scotch painters are passing more and more under French influence. There are signs of such influence in "Spring-Time at Tullietudlem Castle, Lanarkshire" (843), by David Murray, and it is of a higher kind than that to which many of his brethren own sway. But Mr. Murray also looks well at nature, and the result is a picture full of tender charm and refined colouring. Mr. Bridgman, being an American artist, is almost, of course, French in his art, and rivals his master, Gérôme, in "The Bey of Constantine Receiving Guests" (593). The colouring of the ornate Arabian court and its occupants is admirable. There is something foreign, and not a little merit in "A Hostage" (887), by T. B. Kennington—a name new to us. A good idea is spoilt in R. Bottomley's "Maternité" (642): the woman, with her baby, who looks at a picture of the Madonna is so slatternly and unsympathetic that it is impossible to feel the intended pathos. O. Scholderer's "Musical Trio" (592), in emulation of Giorgione or Titian, fails to attain the Venetian richness of colour, but is otherwise excellent.

We turn now to pictures English in character, and more or less familiar in manner. E. A. Waterlow has made a stride in advance in "Midsummer Eve in Cornwall" (1458), with children preparing bonfires. The beautiful opalescent light that still suffuses the scene is highly artistic, and the painting of the figures scarcely less so. Mr. Seymour Lucas's picture (653) of the Admiralty Board of the Commonwealth inspecting the model of a ship that shall be a "Whip" for Van Tromp—in answer to the besom that he nailed to his masthead—is strong in its characterisation, and very remarkably vigorous in effect and execution; indeed, it is demonstrably self-assured, and, in consequence, verges a little on vulgarity. In contrast to this is the careful, too equable surface, and the inanimate though thoroughly studied heads and figures of J. D. Linton's "The Surrender" (777), an Oriental Prince delivering the keys of his city to a victorious General of the sixteenth century. The tameness of the picture is greatly due to the too low tone of the blue sky. Much careful, good painting is also comparatively wasted through the uniformity of the textures in "Duty" (855), by E. Blair Leighton; nor is the conception free from mock sentimentality. The youth dallying with his mistress looks but a craven knight; and the sneer of the attendant who has brought his armour is not misplaced. "The Day of Reckoning" (524)—a spendthrift squire watching the sale of his horses and other effects at the park gates—by S. E. Waller, is a falling off from last year. L. J. Pott has found a striking though not edifying subject in "The Ruling Passion" (1450), a gouty old squire with his pals having a cock-fight in his sitting-room. There is a tendency to caricature in the faces; the painting is clever, but rather coarse. F. W. W. Topham has taken a new and ambitious departure in the "Roman Triumph" (1451), the procession of a victorious Roman Emperor, chariot borne, attended by vociferating soldiers. The procession advances out of the picture as it were, but by the difficulty thus created the composition becomes confused; and the result seems incommensurate with the pains bestowed. Mr. Topham cannot exclude from his work a peculiar type of face, and his ineptitude in painting gold surfaces is particularly unfortunate here, where there is so much gold and gilding. The landscape portion is much preferable to the figures in "A Spill" (635), by J. R. Reid—a senile hunting-man having his bleeding hand bound up by a rustic girl. H. F. Schaefer's "Day Dreams" (75) is frankly decorative, and as such noticeable for gay yet refined colouring. Herbert Johnson, who accompanied the Prince of Wales in his Indian tour as an art-correspondent, has an elaborate picture of "Tiger-shooting in the Terai" (842), with the semicircle of elephants closing on the noble quarry the Prince has just shot mortally. W. Carter (still, we believe, a student of the Academy, where he has carried off several medals) has a capital study of character in "An Old Parishioner" (623), seated in a pew listening with fixed stare on the minister in all dutiful decorum, but, if we may judge by his narrow forehead and set expression with a stolidity of mind that is little above the brute. There are few heads in the exhibition modelled so well as this. The following also deserve attention:—"Man of the World" (269), from "The Pilgrim's Progress," by James Clark; "Twas a Famous Victory" (104), by E. R. Taylor; "The Apostate" (421), by John Scott; "A Fleet Marriage" (460), by C. Green; "Chez Nous" (485), an eighteenth-century interior, by C. Calthrop; "The Temple of Eros" (710), a composition of many figures, by H. Schmalz, but scarcely so successful as the single figure we have engraved; "The Great Gallery, Aston Hall" (12), a well-painted interior, by W. S. Boyd; "At Last" (399), a soldier in a ferry-boat in sight of his native village, by F. G. Cotman; "Lochaber No More" (611), Scotch peasants on shipboard leaving home, a picture of true sentiment, by J. Watson Nichol; "Relics of the Brave" (613), by A. Hacker; "Great Excitement" (656), children stealing puffs' eggs, by Tom Lloyd; "Friends in Need" (690), by E. Barclay; "In Memoriam" (693), by F. D. Hardy; "The Puritan Fathers' First Sunday in New England" (748), by A. W. Bayes; "Can He Forget?" (817), a girl at a stile at moonrise, by E. A. Fahey; "In Memory" (815), a rustic labourer, with his baby, tending his wife's grave, by Arthur Stocks; a picture (829), by D. W. Wynfield, and the best we have seen of his for some time, of William II. of Orange when a boy proposing to the little Princess Royal of England as she lies ill in bed; "The Duke's Musicians" (844), a scene in the gallery of a banquetting-hall, by R. Hillingford; two illustrations of the Peninsular war (696 and 853), by R. Beavis; domestic genre pieces, by Joseph Clark, showing the artist to advantage; "Little Neil and her Grandfather" (891), by F. Morgan; "The Lion in Love" (1432), by Heywood Hardy, but scarcely worthy of the painter; "The Maidens' Race" (1518), a scene in the Olympic stadium, by J. R. Weguelin; "Boa-charmers in a Harem at Cairo" (563), by S. Ralli; "The Jury: Bunyan's 'Pilgrims' Progress'" (103), by P. Barnard; "Camilla" (776), by Mrs. Merritt, the only painting of a life-size nude female figure in the exhibition, and, with "War" (560), by the same lady, shows profitable study of the Old Masters; "Under Consideration" (340), a girl perusing a letter, in an agreeable key of grey colouring, by M. Smythson; and the



contributions of J. White, Yeend King, F. S. Walker, J. H. Walker, E. Metzmaeker, C. E. Perugini, A. E. Emslie, S. J. Solomon, and R. S. James.

There are a few portraits of mark besides those already reviewed. Mr. J. Collier's half-length of his father-in-law, Professor Huxley (334), is a powerful likeness, but a little less perpendicular light would have been more favourable to the strongly marked physiognomy. In A. Dampier May's portrait of Mrs. Henry Hall, in fancy dress, as "White China" (333), the face is refined in treatment, and the various textures and tones of white in the dress are discriminated with great nicety. Mr. Wells's bust of Mr. Frederick Leighton (207), father of the President, is much better than usual. Mr. Sant's portraits call for no particular comment. Miss L. Starr's half-length of Lady Campbell (814), is a little monotonous in the carnations, but otherwise excellent. W. Glover, Esq. (877), by Gunning King; J. Collins, Esq. (87), by G. Granville Manton; and the Rev. Horace Meyer (99), by J. Archer, are likewise very good.

A few animal pieces deserve special notice. Samuel Carter's "Autumn Echoes: Loch-na-Gar" (516), shows a noble stag at the approach of twilight "belling" out his challenge on the mountain-top, to be re-echoed far and wide, but at present he only rouses a drowsy capercaillie. It need hardly be said that the stag, which seems about life-size, is thoroughly well done. A dead stag is painted with a great deal of brush-power in J. S. Noble's large group, with an old gillie "Watching the Stalkers" (272) through a telescope. "The Dogs' Home," the subject of No. 620, has afforded Mr. Walter Hunt the opportunity of representing a number of breeds, and producing an agreeable picture. In "Alarmed: The First of October" (749), Mr. Charles Jones depicts with much vivacity and ability in his specialty, a flock of sheep scampering away frightened at the report of a gun that has just hit a pheasant overhead. Much may be expected from Mr. Jones if he does justice to a number of sketches from nature that he exhibited not long ago at a soirée of the "Graphic Club." Two small pleasantly-painted pictures by J. Yates Carrington may be mentioned for their amusing little illustrations of canine sagacity. In the one, called "Anticipation" (146)—a dog left in charge of a fishing-rod laid from a bank to a river is intently watching the float with the utmost gravity. In the other, called "Agitation" (544), the same dog is wound up to a pitch of intense excitement by seeing the float nearly submerged by a palpable nibble.

The landscapes, sculpture, &c., we must reserve for a final article.

A second exhibition of engravings and etchings by Bartolozzi and his school, is now open at the Windsor Gallery, 26, Savile-row. This collection is far more complete than the first, exhibited at the same gallery last year; indeed, we have never seen any collection more fully representative of a given artist, his associates and followers, nor have we ever seen one arranged more carefully, or in better taste. Hours may be spent here most delightfully; and the exhibition should on no account be missed by those interested in Bartolozzi and his *entourage*, and the exquisite development of the engraver's art due to him. At every step the visitor will be charmed by the grace and fancy and gem-like finish displayed. The wonder is, not that Bartolozzi's works have again come into vogue with the revived appreciation of the art of the eighteenth century, and that there are now many enthusiastic collectors of them, but that they should ever have been slighted and neglected. The two exhibitions worthily illustrate the sumptuous volumes on the engraver and his works lately published by Mr. Tuer; and we should add that for their formation, arrangement, and the serviceable catalogues that illustrate them, the public are indebted to Mr. E. Barrington Nash, the admirable designer and painter of fans, and who has established a school for fan-painting in connection with this gallery.

At the Gallery of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, also in Savile-row, a collection has been formed of etchings by Rembrandt, Zeeman and Karel du Jardin, as a sequel to the two exhibitions of etchings by Rembrandt, already held there, and in continuation of the series of collections intended to illustrate the important development of engraving which took place in the Low Countries in the seventeenth century. The comparatively little known, but very graphic and historically interesting works by Zeeman are especially welcome; and the catalogue, with its valuable introduction by Mr. J. L. Roget, is worthy of the high character of the productions of this kind issued by the Club.

A statue of Sir Stafford Northcote is to be erected at Exeter in commemoration of his great public services.

Mr. Frank Holl has been commissioned by the presentation committee to paint the full-length portrait of his Grace the Archbishop of York.

Sir S. Northcote presided last Saturday at the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, and, having adverted to the progress of Art in this country, pointed out the social difficulties which sometimes accompanied its pursuit. Subscriptions to the amount of £2507 were announced.

The forthcoming International Art Exhibition at Munich promises to be very successful. England will be represented by Alma Tadema, Frank Holl, Landseer, Clara Montalba, and Cecil Lawson. The Royal Scottish Academy will make a collective exhibition. Austria, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and America will also contribute.

A magnificent collection of pictures, the property of the Marquis of Bute, is now on view at the Bethnal-green Museum. Works by Rubens, Raphael, Bonafacio, Teniers, Correggio, Titian, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Salvator Rosa, Gainsborough, and Sir Joshua Reynolds are included in the exhibition. The Museum on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays is open until ten p.m.

Lady amateurs and artists—the distinction being little marked by difference—have contributed to a pleasing display of china-painting, in the new art-galleries of Messrs. Howell and James, this being the eighth annual exhibition, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Germany), the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal family.

An International Exhibition devoted to the graphic arts will be opened in Vienna on Sept. 15. It is designed in a great measure to give a complete representation of the development of the arts of reproduction in the second half of the present century in European countries and the United States of America. Specimens of copper-plate engravings, etchings, lithographic sketches, wood engravings, drawings, and water-colour paintings of all kinds will be exhibited.

Mr. Ruskin, the Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford University, gave the third of his course of lectures "On English Art" in the theatre of the University Museum last Saturday. The building was crowded. The first part of the address was mainly explanatory of the Gothic and classical schools, and the Professor afterwards dealt with the latter as represented by Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Alma-Tadema. This portion of the lecture was illustrated by specimens of the work of those two masters. Mr. Ruskin incidentally stated that he had paid a visit recently to the Royal Academy, and that one of the best portraits was that of Professor Huxley.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### FORMATION OF THE BLOOD AND SECRETIONS.

Professor McKendrick, in his seventh lecture on Physiological Discovery, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., continued his account of the formation of the blood, and especially described the "blood glands," such as the spleen, thymus, and thyroid glands, and the lymphatic glands, which contribute corpuscles to the blood, and upon the functions of which much light was thrown by William Hewson (1739-74). He first showed that all these glands were concerned in the elaboration of blood. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the mechanism of secretion—i.e., the separation from the blood of certain materials by the glands. Some of the secretions are retained for use, others rejected as worthless or injurious. The old anatomists knew of the glands as mechanical reservoirs, to prevent congestion, but were ignorant of the circulation. The true secretory functions of the glands were first indicated by Vesalius (1514-64), and Eustachius, about the same time, showed that there were different kinds of gland structure, and Malpighi, in 1665, first accurately described them. Van Helmont considered secretion to resemble fermentation, along with which notion existed a mechanical theory, traced to Descartes, and modified by Leibnitz, according to which the glands were a kind of filters. A chemical theory was put forth by Keil (1673-1719). The progress of knowledge of secretion was specially illustrated by reference to the various notions as to the structure and functions of the kidneys, in which special mention was made of the elaborate researches of Bowman (1842); and the great influence of the cell theory on our knowledge of the mechanism of secretion.

### COUNT RUMFORD'S SCIENTIFIC WORK.

Professor Tyndall's third and concluding lecture, given on Thursday, the 17th inst., was chiefly devoted to explanations and experimental illustrations of the philosophical researches of Count Rumford, made, in some cases, with the original apparatus. By experimenting on the powers of absorbing and evaporating moisture possessed by various materials, Rumford was led to regard flannel as a valuable article of clothing, essentially when worn next the skin. His researches on the propagation of heat were very suggestive, and some of his facts were shown to be analogous to the phenomena of the Geysers of Iceland, as explained by Professor Tyndall, in relation to "convection currents." Rumford was much moved by observing the gradual expansion of water as it falls in temperature below 40 degrees Fahrenheit till it freezes at 32. This he believed to be the only instance of expansion, instead of contraction, caused by cold. Professor Tyndall exhibited the facts, and stated that this expansion is due to force of incipient crystallisation; and he demonstrated how great this power is, by the bursting of a bombshell, when water in it was artificially frozen. Other liquids behave like water in similar circumstances. Rumford experimented also on steam and on the evaporation of liquids, and he was led into the erroneous notion of the existence of frigorific currents. By his boring apparatus, without fire he produced a temperature at which water boiled; and his experiments clearly demonstrated that heat is not a substance, but is generated by the motion of the particles of bodies—being merely a "mode of motion," as it is now termed. In these experiments he was anticipated by Boyle and Hooke. Among other illustrations, Professor Tyndall exhibited Rumford's photometer—namely, an arrangement for ascertaining the intensity of different lights by the darkness of their shadows; and he also showed how Rumford discovered what are now termed "subjective colours," by studying shadows. Rumford's experiments on radiation were very important. He showed that the heat emanating from a bright metallic vessel containing boiling water was increased when the vessel was covered with linen, glue, lamp-black, or any non-conducting substance. Resuming his narrative, the Professor stated that in Paris Rumford became acquainted with the widow of the great chemist Lavoisier, and married her on Oct. 24, 1805. The union was not happy, and a separation took place in 1809. In 1814 Rumford was attacked by a nervous fever, which his constitution, enfeebled by abstinence, could not withstand. He died on Aug. 21, 1814, and was buried at Auteuil, where a monument exists, with a suitable inscription.

### RUSSIAN VILLAGE INDUSTRY.

Professor C. E. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, gave a discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 18th inst., on "Kustarnoe Proiezdostro," or Village Domestic Industry in Russia. After having explained the origin of the term, he proceeded to point out how it was based on the mutual labour of the members of a family, and with what jealousy the pursuit of a trade was confined to a household. The purely democratic principle underlying social life among the peasantry of Russia, as regards the position of women and the division of property, more particularly in the so-called "large families," was next dwelt upon; as well as the aversion felt by all "Kustarnie" manufacturers to engage paid workmen or hire apprentices. The advantages attending the cultivation of this particular form of industry were pointed out, and some interesting examples of the successes achieved by self-taught peasants were cited. The mode in which the industry is carried on was described, more especially in reference to the division of labour among villages, households, and the members of a family. The hereditary and caste element, which form its fundamental characteristics, to a large extent account for its stationary and unprogressive character; but what chiefly hinders its full development is want of capital and credit. This renders all competition with the larger workshops and manufactories difficult, if not impossible. His poverty constantly drives the peasant to the greedy money-lenders, or "squeezeers," as the common people call them, of which striking proofs were given. It was against them the peasantry rose some twelve months ago, and the anti-Jewish riots proceeded from economical and not religious or political causes. Having given a sketch of the actual position of the Kustarnoe and factory industries in Russia, the lecturer concluded by suggesting the measures that ought to be adopted by the Government in way of relief to the peasant classes of its subjects. These included an increased allotment of land to each peasant household, the establishment of trading and technical schools, the formation of credit banks, and the development of co-operative associations among the Kustarnoe peasantry.

### THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

Professor C. E. Turner on Saturday last, the 19th inst., gave the first of a course of four lectures entitled "Historical Sketches of Russian Social Life." He stated that in the first epoch of Russian history the peasantry formed a distinct and independent class, nominally enjoying the same rights as any other subjects of the Empire. It was only under Ivan the Terrible that the peasants began to lose their liberty. Fresh encroachments were made in each successive reign, till in the end they became the property of landowners. Details were then given of the more important Imperial edicts relating to the peasantry, showing with what cynical indifference the complete demoralization of the people was effected and ensured, and several examples were given of the brutal treatment to which the serfs were exposed even under most favourable

circumstances. Several of the serious defects of the Emancipation Law of 1861-2 were then commented on. The allotments of land are too small for the necessities of the peasant, and the taxes are enormously high. But though the material results of emancipation are disappointing, the social results are encouraging. A healthy stir is strikingly perceptible in the life of the peasantry compared with their former dull sluggish apathy. Schools have rapidly multiplied, and also religious sects; and much interest is shown in public affairs. The peasantry are evidently tired of being held in tutelage, and are beginning to think for themselves. In conclusion, the Professor expressed his opinion that the peasant, with his partially redressed wrongs and improving capacities, must in future form the chief and leading feature in free Russia. To effect this the nascent aspirations of the people should be fostered and satisfied, instead of being thwarted and crushed.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

It is now coming to be recognised that the remainder of the period which may be regarded as expiring with the commencement of the vacation season has been permanently marred, and that at the best we are not justified in expecting more than recuperation. The disastrous financial failure of a fortnight since has been followed by one of still more serious extent and consequence. A Stock Exchange firm of long standing, and of the highest repute for known prudence and means, last week declared themselves defaulters. They were dealers or jobbers. That is, they stood in the market and dealt with brokers. According to custom, dealers give their exclusive attention to certain stocks, and they derive their income from the difference between the price they give and the price they receive, which difference is commonly known as "the turn of the market." The two men who composed this firm stood in the railway preference market, than which none is so free from speculative risk, and they were known to derive large and equable incomes from their business. Moreover, one partner had for many months been away ill. One would suppose that with these surroundings the acting partner was the last man in "the House" to embark upon extensive and varied speculative operations. But the unexpected frequently happens, and one day last week this member declared that he and his partner were unable to go on. The announcement was simply bewildering; but at first it was supposed that some one speculation had carried away a good man's judgment and ruined him.

But in a very short time it was found that he had open accounts all over the market, and that they were of nearly unprecedented magnitude and number. The effect upon prices was great and immediate, and there was added to this blow, great as that was to a market already deeply injured by kindred disasters during the year, the painful discovery that many thousands of pounds had been obtained by the defaulter from other members upon I O U's. These I O U's are commonly advanced upon at the settlement between men of recognised position as a mere convenience, and they do not imply, as might be supposed, common hardihood. In this country registered stocks are the rule and not the exception, and while a man may have a hundred thousand pounds of stock he may just want five, ten, or twenty thousand pounds of cash to balance his account on pay-day. To execute transfers as security for loans of a few hours would be expensive, and nearly impossible in the matter of time; and on this account it is usual for a member who is over in money to lend to one who is short, receiving the simplest form of acknowledgment. In case of default, a member's accounts within the Stock Exchange are closed, and what may be received on the one hand is divided among those who have claims on the other. I O U's do not rank, and all outside debts and assets are either ignored or are subject to subsequent treatment. The hardship of the present case is, therefore, exceptionally great.

The effect upon the stocks concerned in the estate was sharp, and the whole market more or less suffered, for no man could be sure that his neighbour was not also doing what this defaulter had been doing so long without suspicion. North Staffordshire stock was found to be held for a rise to such an enormous extent that a mere knowledge of it caused a fall of as much as 7 per cent, and that fall remains. In several other cases Home Railways declined as much as 3. Mexican Railway stock also proved to be especially concerned, and the price fell 5. Except Pennsylvania shares, all the leading United States' Railways fell day after day both here and in New York. On the same ground Grand Trunk stocks further declined, and Canadian Pacific shares suffered to some extent. Subsequently one or two other very disturbing circumstances occurred. Brighton stocks fell several per cent more on Saturday and in the early part of this week in connection with various reports as to the effect upon the management of the company of the policy which Mr. Bickersteth, of the London and North Western Board, is now introducing on behalf of certain large holders. Mexican Railway stock fell 4 on Saturday and 5 on Monday as the result of what is said by the directors in their report.

Almost the only not unfavourable events are in connection with South America. The war between Chili and Peru is about, we are assured, to be concluded, and the Mexican bondholders have within the past few days received and accepted terms of settlement. These terms have in some quarters been opposed as inadequate; but the general feeling is that they are sufficient, and they have been promptly accepted. Everything, of course, depends upon their being observed; and as to that, it is beyond question that Mexico was never more able to meet admitted engagements than she is now, and there seems also more inducement to do so.

T. S.

The historical Cock Tavern in Fleet-street, which claims to date from the reign of Charles I., was submitted for sale on Monday, at the Auction Mart, by Messrs. Orgill, Syam, and Orgill. The property offered was described as consisting of a lease for a term of eighty years, at a yearly ground rent of £500, a plot of land having an area of 2400 ft., with a frontage to Fleet-street of 19 ft. and a depth of 130 ft. The conditions stated that the purchaser would have to remove the whole of the existing buildings, and expend £5500 at least in rebuilding. The property was sold for £3610, the purchaser being Mr. Guest.

The annual conference of the Blue Ribbon Army was held in Exeter Hall on Monday afternoon—Mr. W. Palmer, of Reading, in the chair. In the course of the proceedings it was announced that it had been decided to discontinue henceforth the use of the word "army," as descriptive of the organisation, and to accept the title "Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission."—In the evening the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Blue Ribbon Temperance movement was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, C.B. There was a large attendance. The report presented stated that as many as 363 returns had been received from friends engaged in mission work, and reported a total of 67,378 new pledges.





ALEXANDER III., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.





THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 22.

Says Mr. Adam Fitz-Adam, speaking of Newmarket in 1753: "To be sure, there is no more noble diversion than this. In its original, it was of Royal institution, and carried on in the beginning with much honour and integrity; but as the best constitution will always degenerate, I am fearful this may be grown too much into science, wherein the adepts may have carried matters to a nicety, not altogether reconcilable to the strictest notions of integrity, and which may by degrees, by their effecting to become notable in their profession, corrupt the morals of our young nobility." What would Mr. Adam Fitz-Adam say if he could see a French racecourse in the year of grace 1883? If he could hear the howling of the innumerable book-makers and the roaring of that motley crowd made up of the world, the half-world, the Bar, the Bench, the stage, the fourth estate, and half the counter-jumpers of Paris? At Chantilly last Sunday this crowd was even more numerous than ever, the attraction being one of the three great events of the French racing year, the Prix du Jockey Club, better known as the French Derby. The winner was the first favourite, Frontin, belonging to the Duc de Castries, and ridden by Fred. Archer. Farfadet was second, and Regain third. Next Sunday we shall have the Autenil Grand Steeplechase, and on the succeeding Sunday the Grand Prix, and then there will be the end of the season, and all Paris will repair to the seaside and elsewhere to recruit.

Signs of the approaching end are becoming numerous. Half a dozen theatres announce their closing for the end of the month, and the rest are liquidating their stock of novelties. At the Opéra Comique Félicien David's "Perle du Brésil" has been revived with considerable success for the début of an American prima donna, Miss Emma Wixom, known by the topographical pseudonym of Mlle. Nevada. This young lady was well received, but perhaps the Parisians will scarcely be ready to make her success very remarkable while Mlle. Van Zandt still reigns supreme in their hearts. At the Vaudeville the new comedy, by MM. Almeric Second and Paul Ferrier, "La Vie Facile," played last Saturday, is an adaptation of a novel of the same name. Those who have not read the novel will find some difficulty in understanding the play. Indeed, if it had not been for the excellent acting of Dupuis and Diéudonné, "La Vie Facile" might have proved a complete failure.

There was a grand floral fête at the Hôtel Continental last Friday for the benefit of the Parisian night refugees (Hospitalité de la Nuit), a most excellent institution. The receipts exceeded £4000. Apropos of misery in France, where the visitor generally remarks only splendour and luxury, the Chamber of Deputies is about to discuss a curious report of M. Maze on unhealthy dwellings, a report which shows that there are in the country 219,270 houses without any window whatever, and in these huts an average of six inhabitants; in short, 1,300,000 who are lodged worse than ordinary dogs. Imagine, too, that there are more than 30,000 persons who live by picking up the detritus and refuse of Paris. It appears that the legal number of duly licensed chiffonniers is only 6000; but after the war and after the amnesty many workmen having lost their skill, or their workshops having been closed, adopted the rag-picker's hook and basket and became *biffins*. The number of these gutter-groppers is supposed now to be between thirty and forty thousand. As a body, they are honest and peaceful; most of them have seen better days; and M. Jules Claretie has even discovered one literary *biffin* who remembers his Greek and quotes Homer.

A banquet was given on Saturday last by M. de Lesseps and the members of the Commission for the International Exhibition at Boston, United States.

As was expected, no medal of honour has been awarded this year at the Salon in the section of painting; 555 painters took part in the voting, so that the majority was 186. No painter obtained this number of votes. M. Jules Lefebvre, who came nearest, obtained only 180. In the section of engraving also no medal was awarded. In the section of sculpture the medal of honour was awarded to M. Jules Dalou, author of two remarkable high reliefs, the "Etats Généraux" and "La République." In the section of painting a first-class medal has been awarded to M. Henri Martin, and second-class medals to MM. Giron, Gelibert, Marais, Sauzet, Nozal, Tattegrain, Béron, De Penne, Boudin, Jean Béraud, Rochegrosse, and Madame Demont-Breton, the daughter of Jules Breton.

An important revisionist meeting was held at Lille on Sunday. M. Clémenceau made a programme speech for the anti-senatorial campaign, and the meeting voted almost unanimously an order of the day recognising the urgent necessity of revising the Constitution and organising the Republic on truly Democratic bases and in conformity with the rights of universal suffrage.—The so-called Working Men's Congress, in the Théâtre Oberkampf, ended last Sunday in a scuffle between Anarchists and Possibilists. The latter, after a fierce battle, drove the former out of the room.—Mgr. Guilbert, Bishop of Amiens, has been appointed to the archiepiscopal see of Bordeaux, which has been vacant for the past five months.—The candidates for Jules Sandeau's seat at the Academy are increasing in number; at present the rivals are Ludovic Halévy, Alphonse Daudet, Edmond About, Auguste Maquet, the Comte de Crosnac, Alfred Michiels, and perhaps Mgr. de Lavigerie.

T. C.

The King and Queen of Portugal left Lisbon on Monday for Madrid, the Crown Prince taking the oath before the Cortes as Regent during their Majesties' absence. King Alfonso and his Queen and sisters gave their visitors a hearty welcome on Tuesday.

On Tuesday, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the Premier, Signor Depretis, announced that the Ministry had resigned, and that the King had intrusted him with the formation of a new Administration. On his motion, the Chamber adjourned to the 30th inst.

The King and Queen of Holland were received with much enthusiasm in the town of Luxemburg. The purpose of the King's visit was to declare, after an inspection, that the dismantling of the fortress, as stipulated in the Treaty of London of 1867, has now been completed.—The Second Chamber has adopted the International Convention regulating the fisheries in the North Sea. The House also approves the Ministerial Bill sanctioning the admission of the Netherlands to the prolongation of the powers of the Mixed Tribunals in Egypt until Feb. 1 next.

The King of the Belgians was last week thrown from his horse, which was run into by a bicyclist, but his Majesty was not hurt by the fall.

Prince Albert, with General von Treskow and the other members of his suite, was received on Monday by the Emperor of Germany, before leaving for Moscow.—In the White Hall of the Royal Palace Prince William received the Mayors and representatives of ninety-six Prussian towns for the presentation of the collective wedding gift just finished after two

years' labour. It consists of a complete service of silver plate for a dinner table of fifty covers, comprising nearly 300 pieces, weighing together fifteen hundredweight, and costing £10,000. The Mayor of Berlin made the presentation, for which the Prince expressed his and the Princess's thanks.—The German Parliament reassembled on Tuesday after a short recess.—The International Agricultural Exhibition connected with the Horse and Cattle Show which is to take place in Hamburg at the beginning of July promises to be a success. About £35,000 will be spent in prizes and for the buildings.

We hear from Vienna that the Crown Princess Stéphanie celebrated her nineteenth birthday on Monday. Only their Majesties were present during the day with the Crown Prince and Princess at Laxenberg.—The *Official Gazette* publishes an Imperial ordinance decreeing the dissolution of the Bohemian Diet, and appointing the meeting of the new Diet, when elected, for July 5 next.

The Second Chamber of the Swedish Riksdag adopted, by 135 against 62 votes, the paragraph of the Ministerial Bill for the reorganisation of the Army, providing that the recruits for the regular Army shall in future be enrolled by enlistment; the Indelta or national militia system, under which the privates were paid and kept by the landowners, being abolished. But the First Chamber on Tuesday rejected the paragraph, the measure being thus thrown out.

An account of the State Entry of the Czar and Czarina into Moscow, which took place on Tuesday, is given in another column, with a programme of the Coronation festivities. Some illustrations by our Special Artists in Moscow appear in the present issue, and others will be presented weekly.

A destructive storm swept over three Western States of America on Friday and Saturday last week, and caused immense damage, besides killing upwards of fifty persons and injuring two hundred others. Heavy rains, coupled with the melting of the snow on the mountains, led to the occurrence of serious floods at Deadwood, Dakota, on Saturday last.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lorne, who will retire in October next, on the completion of the period for which he was appointed.—From Montreal it is announced that the Dominion Government has promised a grant of £5000 towards defraying the cost of the British Association's visit to Canada, proposed to take place next year.—The Canadian Government, in the new buildings about to be erected at Quebec, are providing a department for the reception of single women and children, which will practically be a temporary home. It will be in charge of a lady who has been identified with emigration work, and will be kept cognisant of the requirements for female labour in every part of the Dominion, so that women and children may be sent direct to situations or homes that have been provided for them.

The Brazilian Chambers were opened on the 15th inst. The Imperial message read on the occasion states that the relations of the Empire with foreign countries are cordial.

Confirmatory accounts have been received of the second defeat of Cetewayo. The fighting occurred on Sunday week, when Cetewayo, with a strong force, attacked Oham, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

We learn from Calcutta that the Shinwarris attacked the Ameer's troops at Tajiri on the 8th inst., but were defeated with a loss of 700 killed. Their heads were afterwards sent to the Ameer at Cabul. Abdurrahman's popularity is increasing, and many tribes have submitted to his authority.

Mr. J. T. Goldney, Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, son of Sir Gabriel Goldney, M.P., has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Guiana, in place of Mr. Fleming, whose appointment as Queen's Advocate of Ceylon was recently announced.

## THE CHURCH.

At Reading last week the eleventh annual congress of the General Association of Church School Managers and Teachers was held, under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford.

The Rev. Samuel Reynolds Hole, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, and Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Norwich, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be one of his chaplains.

The authorities of Salisbury Cathedral propose to hold a Choral Festival next year on a large scale. It is expected that the choir will number four thousand voices. Dr. Stainer is engaged in writing special music for the occasion.

The annual festival of diocesan choirs was most successfully held on Tuesday at Canterbury Cathedral. The singers numbered about 800, and, with the exception of 100 female singers, the whole were surprised.

Haworth church, so intimately associated with the Brontë family, has been enriched by a handsome stained-glass window, erected in memoriam of the Murrall family, who contributed very liberally towards the rebuilding of the church two years ago. This is the ninth window placed in the church since 1881.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Troutbeck, M.A., Oxon, Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the company of revisers of the English version of the New Testament as secretary.

The morning concert organised by and under the patronage of her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), in aid of the funds for the enlargement of Kew parish church, which is to take place at St. James's Hall next Thursday, will be among the most brilliant events of the season.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society was held on Tuesday afternoon at the offices of the National Society, Broad-sansbury, Westminster—the Bishop of St. Albans presiding. The report, which was on the whole satisfactory, was adopted, and a resolution in favour of enhancing the usefulness of the society was passed.

At a conference of Churchmen held at Gateshead, under the presidency of the Bishop of Durham, a scheme to build three new churches in the town was adopted. Sir Walter James gave £3000, and several donations from £200 to £500 were given. On the other side of the river, at Newcastle, similar activity prevails, the Bishop having in hand a scheme for building several new churches and restoring the cathedral.

Dr. William Chambers died on the 20th inst., before the patent of Baronetcy which had just been offered to and accepted by him had passed the Great Seal. We hope to be able to give his portrait next week.

Through the Mayor of Nottingham, the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society have been presented to Miss Emily White, aged twelve years, the daughter of a member of the Nottingham Town Council. A younger sister having fallen into the canal at a dangerous part, Miss White jumped into the water, and succeeded, without assistance and at imminent risk, in rescuing her.

## THE COURT.

The International Fisheries Exhibition has excited a keen interest in the Queen, although she has been unable to take an active part in any of the opening proceedings; but by her Majesty's permission the fishwives from Newhaven, and about 370 fishermen of Great Britain and Ireland, who had come for the Exhibition, visited Windsor Castle during their stay; they having the same morning been received by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and entertained at luncheon—Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Duke of Edinburgh witnessing the novel gathering. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their sons, afterwards went to Windsor, and, with the Queen and Princess Beatrice, viewed the fishers' procession through the visitors' entrance of the castle from the windows of the Royal apartments. The strangers were shown everything of interest in and around the castle and park, including the Albert Memorial and St. George's Chapel, the women singing some characteristic ballads in the castle before Princess Beatrice and the Ladies-in-Waiting. Refreshments were provided for the party and dinner was served to them in the Royal Mews, the Queen's health being right loyally honoured. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their sons, after luncheon with her Majesty, returned to town. Princess Beatrice visited the Fisheries Exhibition yesterday week. Her Royal Highness, who was in town two days, went to the Royal Academy and to the Royal Italian Opera, and from London she went to Claremont, to be present at the Duke and Duchess of Albany's concert in aid of Bagshot church, driving back to Windsor in the evening. The Duchess of Teck, who had been on a short visit to her Majesty, left the castle yesterday week. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty. Miss Mary Kathleen Stopford was presented to the Queen by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Prince Alfred, and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh arrived at the castle last Saturday. The Duke of Connaught also arrived. The Rev. Randall Davidson and Mrs. Davidson were received by her Majesty, and Mr. Davidson joined the Royal dinner circle. Divine service was performed at a quarter before eleven on Sunday morning in the Oak Room, the Queen and Royal family being present, and the Rev. Randall Davidson officiating. Service was also performed at noon in the private chapel. The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Henry of the Netherlands came from Claremont, and remained to luncheon; the Duke and Duchess and Princess Henry leaving afterwards for Bagshot. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales came to lunch with her Majesty on Monday, and the Duke of Edinburgh's children left for Eastwell Park. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen. Princess Elizabeth of Hesse arrived from Darmstadt, having travelled from town on Tuesday with Princess Beatrice, who had been up for the Drawingroom. The Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen visited her Majesty, remaining to luncheon. A Council was held by the Queen, there being present Lord Carlingford, Earl Sydney, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Kimberley. Sir Hercules Robinson was sworn in a member of the Council, and, with other members, had an audience of her Majesty. Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, was introduced, and took leave on his return to Canada. Mr. George Grove, Mr. George Alexander Macfarren, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan were knighted by the Queen. The Court is expected to arrive at Balmoral on Saturday afternoon.

Her Majesty has given a prize of one hundred guineas, to be sailed for by yachts of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

The Queen's Drawingroom, held by the Princess of Wales on Monday, was not large, less than 200 presentations being made. The Royal circle was well represented, there being with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Henry of the Netherlands, the Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian. The usual State etiquette was observed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been busy in entertaining and in being entertained. His Royal Highness a few days since gave a luncheon, in his pavilion at the International Fisheries Exhibition, to the principal Commissioners of the Exhibition; and afterwards, being joined by the Princess and his sons and daughters, a general inspection of the courts was made by the Royal party. The Prince and Princess went to the Countess of Zetland's ball in Arlington-street yesterday week. The Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princess (eldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany) of Saxe-Meiningen arrived from Berlin last Saturday on a visit, being met at Charing-cross station by the Prince and his sons, who accompanied them to Marlborough House. Lieut.-Colonel Clarke was appointed by the Prince to be in attendance on the Hereditary Prince. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, were at the Royal Italian Opera in the evening. Divine service was attended on Sunday by all the Royal family staying at Marlborough House. The Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen visited the Royal Academy and the British Museum on Monday. The Princess held a Drawingroom. The Northbrook Club, Whitehall-gardens, was opened by the Prince, and he, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who was on a visit, dined with the Grenadier Guards' Club at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Duke of Connaught being the guest; after which his Royal Highness and the Princess, with the Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, were at a ball given by Viscountess Clifden at Dover House. The Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and Princess Beatrice and the Duke and Duchess of Albany, went to the St. James's Theatre. Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess and the Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen at Marlborough House on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess and their sons, with the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, were at the Royal Italian Opera in the evening. The Prince, with other members of the Royal family, has attended the Epsom race meetings during the week. The Prince will dine with the Benchers at Middle Temple next Wednesday.

Princess Christian presented the prizes and certificates at the Windsor Albert Institute to the successful candidates of the Girls' Friendly Society, for long service, &c. Her Royal Highness has fixed July 3 for opening the new wing of the North-West London Hospital, Kentish Town-road. Prince Christian has returned to Cumberland Lodge from Germany.

The Duke of Connaught was the guest of the Lady Mayoress at a ball at the Mansion House yesterday week; and the next morning he, with the Duchess, was at the meet of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park. His Royal Highness has taken up his freedom, and been admitted an honorary member of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Duchess and Princess Henry of the Netherlands have been to the Princess's and the St. James's Theatres, and, with the Duke, to the Lyceum. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Princess Henry of the Netherlands, visited the studios of Messrs. Maull and Fox on Wednesday morning, and sat for their portraits.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## EPSOM RACES.

Glorious summer weather and a very interesting card attracted an unusually large number of people to Epsom on Tuesday, and those who were on the Downs early in the morning saw St. Blaise do such a capital gallop that he temporarily became as good a favourite as The Prince. The furor to back him, however, cooled down considerably when Incendiary, one of his trial horses, ran badly in the Craven Stakes, which fell to Montroyd, after an exciting finish with Brag. The winner was bought by Mr. Peck for 1100 guineas, and the success of Mr. Lefevre's colours naturally caused Ladislav to be in renewed demand for the great event. In spite of having the hunting weight of 11 st. on his back, nothing could live with Reputation in the Egmont Plate; and over such easy courses as Epsom and Brighton he is really an extraordinary performer. No less than fifteen, some of whom have the credit of being able to gallop, finished behind him, and he actually gave 23 lb. to the smart Hornpipe. Kinsky and Kincardine were the best representatives of public form in the Woodcote Stakes, and as Wild Thyme only beat the former by a head, we fear that the entire lot must be set down as very moderate. Wild Thyme is a good-looking filly by Lowlander—Fragrance, and was bred by Lord Scarborough, at whose annual yearling sale Mr. Lefevre bought her for 800 gs. The Epsom Stakes was generally regarded as a certainty for Barcaldine (9 st. 4 lb.), who won in the easiest fashion from Witchcraft (6 st. 7 lb.). The notorious Irish horse looks like making a grand Cup performer, and we shall be much surprised if he fails to hold his own in any company. Fast and Loose had not much trouble in placing the Chetwynd Plate to Lord Rosbery's credit; and this well-named filly must have improved wonderfully during the last few weeks, as Eira could not get near her.

Wednesday was certainly the finest Derby Day that we can remember, and, under these circumstances, it is rather surprising that the attendance was not even larger than it was. We cannot speak positively to the comparative number of people present in the stands and on the hill; but the paddock was not nearly so crowded as we have often seen it, and consequently proved a very delightful retreat from the crowd and dust. Matthew Dawson did not bring Galliard there, as he is a very excitable young gentleman; but the other ten competitors were all in view. Beau Brummel was certainly the "swell" of the party as far as looks went, and The Prince was greatly admired, but, with these exceptions, we should be inclined to set them down as rather a common lot. There was not much delay at the post, and before they had gone more than fifty yards Bon Jour rushed to the front, and carried on the running, attended by Sigmophone and the Prince, with Splendor, Ladislav, and Beau Brummel next. Thus they ran for a quarter of a mile, when Bon Jour drew out with a clear lead of Sigmophone, Goldfield, and Ladislav, with Galliard and Splendor next, and Laocoon and Highland Chief last. Coming down the hill, Ladislav ran up to his stable companion, and Bon Jour dropping back, Ladislav came round Tattenham-corner, with St. Blaise, Galliard, and Goldfield in attendance, Beau Brummel heading the others. Ladislav was beaten when fairly in the line for home, when the Prince also held out signs of distress. St. Blaise then assumed the command, his immediate attendants being Galliard and Goldfield, with Beau Brummel at the head of the others, of whom Highland Chief now began to draw towards the leaders. Half way up the straight Goldfield was beaten, and, with Beau Brummel in trouble, Highland Chief took third place at the distance, and heading Galliard at the bell, challenged St. Blaise, but could never quite get up, and was beaten, after an exciting race, by a neck; half a length between second and third; Goldfield was fourth, Beau Brummel fifth, Laocoon sixth, Splendor seventh, Ladislav eighth, and Prince next; Sigmophone walking in last. The features of the race were the wretched performance of The Prince, who appeared quite unable to stay a mile and a half, and the marvellous improvement shown by Highland Chief on his Two Thousand form. St. Blaise has credited Sir Frederick Johnstone and Charles Wood with their first Derby; and Hermit, like Parmesan, can now claim to be the sire of two Derby winners in successive years.

It is impossible, in the Derby week, to devote much space to anything except Epsom; still, such an important meeting as that which has just taken place at Manchester cannot be passed over without notice. Of course the Cup—which was decided too late for us to give even the bare result in last week's number—was the great attraction of the four days. A field of sixteen is decidedly above the average nowadays, but class was scarcely as well represented as it should have been, when the value of the prize is borne in mind, though, of course, we cannot expect to see an Umpire or an Isonomy to the fore every year. The victory of Primrose II. (7 st. 6 lb.) could not be anticipated on any form that he had previously shown; still, the public belief in Mr. Peck's luck and judgment is so great that he started second favourite, and achieved success so easily that other good races are probably in store for him. Palermo (7 st. 8 lb.), who was second, has not yet done anything to stem the tide of ill-fortune that seems to dog Mr. Houldsworth's popular colours, and this was the third successive time that he has occupied the same tantalising position. Last autumn he managed to beat Dutch Oven at 11 lb., but succumbed to Shrewsbury, and he also attended Boswell home in the Manchester November Handicap. Knight of Burghley (8 st. 5 lb.) cut up wretchedly; indeed, he came in absolutely last, but both weight and distance were considerably beyond the compass of the old selling plater, who really achieved wonders when he carried off the Lincoln Handicap. Royster (9 st. 1 lb.) was decidedly unlucky to lose the Salford Borough Handicap Plate, for Middlethorpe (6 st. 7 lb.) seriously interfered with him inside the distance, and we quite expected that Webb's objection to the winner would have proved successful. There were only a couple of important races for two-year-olds. In the Hartington Plate Reprieve fully maintained her high character by giving 13 lb. and quite a 7 lb. beating to the speedy little Eira, and the daughter of Queen's Messenger must have nearly earned for Lord Grosvenor the £2000 he was said to have given for her. Little was previously known of most of the ten runners for the Whitsuntide Plate, which fell to Belinda, a daughter of Hampton and Belle of Bury, who carried Lord Ellesmere's colours.

A capital horse show has been held at the Alexandra Park during the present week; and the annual Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, opens this morning.

Cricketers are now fairly at work, and so many county and other important matches have taken place during the past few days that we can do little more than chronicle the bare results. Cambridge v. England ended in a draw greatly in favour of the University, which once more has a most formidable eleven. The Hon. M. B. Hawke (141) and C. T. Studd (87) batted splendidly, whilst the performance of the Hon. A. Lyttelton (115) alone saved England from a crushing defeat. Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by

an innings and 160 runs. Mr. A. N. Hornby (43), Barlow (41), Briggs (55), and Watson (74), all scored freely, and the bowling of Nash and Barlow proved terribly destructive. Yorkshire has achieved a very sensational victory over a remarkably strong team of the M.C.C. and Ground. Until the second innings of the County the match looked remarkably even, but then Ulyett (79) and Emmett (35), who went in first, fairly mastered the bowling, and made the 118 necessary to win without being separated. Surrey has begun badly again. A rather weak team was sent to play against Leicestershire, and was beaten by seven runs, whilst Derbyshire has beaten the Surrey men this week by fifty-two runs. Mr. W. W. Read (not out 55) struggled hard to avert defeat, but no one else could stay with him. We are glad to see, however, that the Surrey executive is giving some of the colts a chance, and Henderson seems likely to do them good service, especially with the bat. He hails from Beddington, and is a member of the South Wimbledon C.C., which is rapidly taking a leading place amongst suburban clubs.

The annual Bicycle Meet took place at Hampton Court on Saturday last. The weather was remarkably fine, and it is estimated that 1600 riders took part in the parade.

## ON THE ROAD TO EPSOM.

A finer day of early English summer never shone upon the streets of London, the suburbs of Kennington, Clapham, and Balham, and the pleasant open road, by way of Tooting, Mitcham, Sutton, and Ewell (or by Merton, if one chose to vary the route), sixteen or seventeen miles, to the breezy height of Epsom Downs. Such was the weather of last Wednesday; the clearest sky, the brightest sun, the freshest air, and soft caressing touches of a cool south-westerly breeze that could not ruffle the lightest gauze veil on the face of a lady, or that worn by the effeminate "masher," who, perched upon a drag, or peering out of a Hansom, thus protected his beauty from the clouds of dust—the only disagreeable circumstance, except the crowd of not always very agreeable people on the road. It was not the fault of Nature; she neither made the people such as they behaved, nor the dust such as it was stirred up by ten thousand rolling wheels and trampling horses' feet; she had made a perfect summer day, and she frankly invited all London and London's country cousins, if they could leave their ordinary business, to come out and enjoy this festival of the Derby, with or without any concern in the horse-race, of which we do not mean here to speak. There was, at a convenient hour in the forenoon, a strong gathering of various fashionable equipages—the stately four-in-hand, the sprightly waggone, and the luxurious barouche—at the upper end of Regent-street, many of them starting, by appointment, from the Langham Hotel, where parties could readily assemble soon after a leisurely breakfast. Others, it may be, had to call at the shop of a famous provider in Piccadilly, to take up hampers filled with tasty edibles for luncheon on the Downs, nor could they omit to lay in the equally needful hampers of hock or champagne, with glasses to sparkle in the sunshine when raised to thirsty lips. At noon, or soon after, if not before, they were off amidst the frantic cheers of the exulting street-boys; and they mostly took their way from Charing-cross, and over Westminster Bridge, to the Clapham-road, though some might prefer to cross the river at Vauxhall. Our Sketches of scenes on the road beyond show a rather mixed condition of the Derby-Day pleasure traffic; with donkey-carts and perspiring pedestrians, from St. Giles's in the Fields or St. John's, Clerkenwell, freely crossing the path of aristocratic or plutocratic gentility; and with horses' heads becoming intrusive at the back seats of carriages, to the alarm of the ladies therein. It is probable that the quiet family party looking over the safe garden wall of the villa at Tooting, with the charming little boy in sailor costume who stands upon the wall supported by his nursemaid, have much the best of the fun. Those who are represented in the last of these Sketches, who see the actual race from the roof of their coach, may nevertheless congratulate themselves upon a journey not taken in vain.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has intimated his intention of being present at the opening of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show in Limerick on June 26. His Excellency will be the guest of the Earl of Dunraven at Adare Manor.

The annual meetings of the Society of Friends began on Wednesday at the Friends' Meeting-House in Bishopsgate, but business meetings were previously held. The extension of home missions and the revision of the Book of Discipline are two important subjects which came on for discussion.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry being in future designated "The Royal Suffolk Hussars," and the 1st City of Norwich, 2nd Norfolk and Suffolk, 3rd and 4th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps respectively, as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Volunteer Battalions of the Norfolk Regiment, Regular Forces.

At a public meeting held at Brighton on the 17th inst. it was resolved to invite the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society to hold their eighty-fifth meeting at Brighton. A committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements in the event of the invitation being accepted. Subscriptions to a considerable amount were promised.

A memorial from the Irish National teachers, renewing their demands for an improvement of their position, was on Saturday last presented to the Lord Lieutenant. In reply, Lord Spencer reminded the teachers that Ireland had a larger proportion than England of State aid for education, and that advantages had already in recent years been conferred upon them; but he promised to consider their representations.

The hearing of the charges of treason-felony, conspiracy to murder, &c., by means of explosive substances, against the five men, named Timothy Featherstone, Daniel O'Herlihy, Dennis Deasy, Patrick Flannigan, and Henry Dalton, alias O'Connor, was continued on Wednesday at the Liverpool Police Court before Mr. Raffles. The prisoners were committed for trial, bail being refused.

The Prince of Wales on Monday opened the Northbrook Club, which has been established in Whitehall-gardens for the use of natives of India who come to this country to study for the service of the Crown. His Royal Highness read a letter from one of the Indian Princes who had endowed the institution with £10,000, and observed that it was very desirable that facilities should be provided to bring those natives of India who came here to pursue their studies into closer connection with our countrymen.

Lord Kimberley presided on Monday at the annual distribution of prizes gained by the students in the Faculty of Medicine in University College. The report stated that during the past year 362 students attended the classes and the practice of the hospital, of whom ninety were new students. In addition, fifty-two students had been preparing for the Preliminary Scientific Examination for Degrees in Medicine of the University of London, who were still registered among the students of the Faculty of Science.

## HOME NEWS.

The opening cruise of the New Thames Yacht Club came off last Saturday.

Mr. Leslie Stephen has been elected to the Chair of English Literature at Cambridge, founded by the late W. G. Clark.

Mr. Stuart Sankey, barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, has been appointed Recorder of Fordwich, in Kent.

On Tuesday the Courts reopened after the Whitsuntide Recess for the Trinity Sittings, which continue till the commencement of the Long Vacation, on Aug. 8.

The second of the Convalescent Homes established at Tooting by Miss C. Goldsmid for the reception of Jewish children was consecrated last week.

A ball, under distinguished patronage, will take place at Willis's Rooms next Tuesday, in aid of the Homes for Gentlewomen at Wandsworth and West Drayton.

The Company of Grocers have granted £100 in aid of the building debt on the new wing of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, at West-hill, Putney-heath.

Yesterday week the Lady Mayoress gave a ball at the Mansion House, the guests numbering 900, and including, among others, the Duke of Connaught.

Professor F. Ogston resigns the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence at Aberdeen University, which he has held since its foundation.

Mr. Paul L. W. Jordan has been approved of by the Queen as Consul-General for Great Britain and Ireland, to reside in London, for the German Empire.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon presided on Tuesday over a general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at which the half-yearly report of the Council was adopted, and Sir Brandreth Gibbs was elected president for the ensuing year.

The Cardiff Corporation has resolved to spend £250,000 on the construction of works for the extension of the water supply to the borough by the utilisation of a new source at the Taft Fawr, near Merthyr.

A fancy bazaar, as a military encampment, to be opened by Lady Brassey, will be held next Wednesday and following two days at Myddelton Hall, Islington, in aid of the funds of the Denmark-terrace British Schools.

Eleven Metropolitan volunteer regiments underwent the ordeal of their annual official brigade drill on Saturday, at the hands, respectively, of Colonel Clive, Grenadier Guards; Colonel Moncrieff, Scots Guards; and Colonel Fitzroy, commanding the 31st Regimental district.

At a meeting held in the Saddlers' Hall on the 17th inst. Sir A. Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, acting for the Volunteer Militia of Nova Scotia, presented an address, a sword, and a large punch-bowl of solid silver to Major-General Laurie, late Deputy Adjutant-General of Canada.

Coulsdon Common, near Croydon, recently bought by the Corporation of London, was opened last Saturday as recreation-grounds for the public by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, First Commissioner of Works, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries.

Dr. Woods, the Principal of Leamington College, last Saturday distributed the certificates and prizes won by girls at the last Cambridge local examination at this centre. Five juniors and eight seniors received certificates, and several gained local prizes.

The Duke of Connaught took the chair last Saturday at the annual court of governors of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. It was stated that there is now accommodation for seventy inmates, the actual number at present in the building being fifty-nine.

The number of live stock and the quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool during the week ending May 19 from the United States and Canada amounted to 2062 cattle, 470 sheep, 7499 quarters of beef, and 588 carcasses of mutton, showing an increase in both live stock, beef, and fresh meat when contrasted with those of the preceding week.

At the Albert Institute, Windsor, last Saturday, Mrs. Richardson-Gardner gave two musical soirees, when a series of vocal and pianoforte selections were beautifully executed by the pupils of the Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind; Dr. Campbell, the principal of the institution, conducting at both concerts.

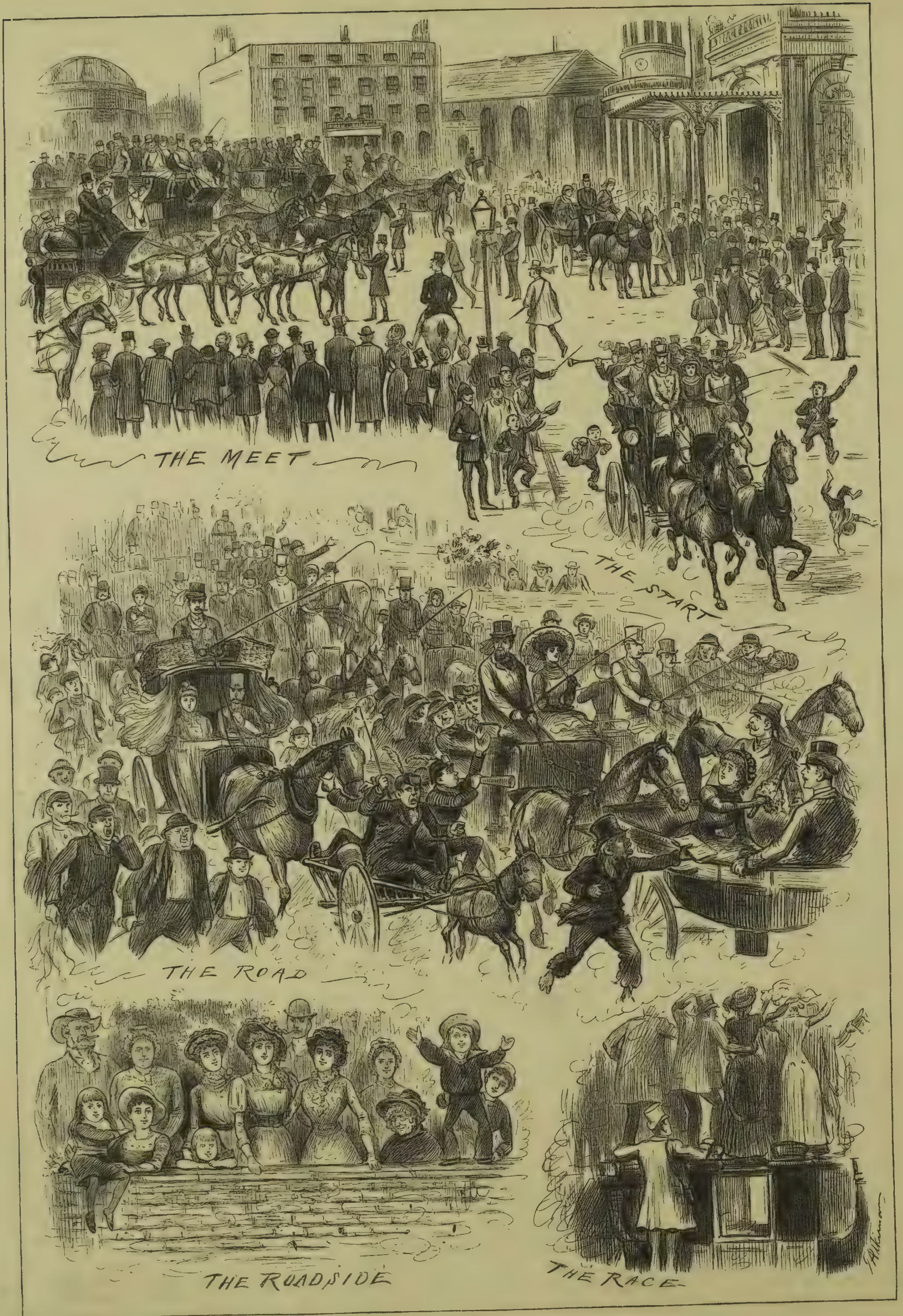
Dr. W. C. Bennett, secretary, and Mr. Francis Bennoch, treasurer of the Longfellow Memorial Fund, have, at a meeting with Dean Bradley at Westminster Abbey, arranged a place for the memorial bust of Longfellow in the Poets' Corner, on the pillar between the tombs of Chaucer and of Dryden with that of Cowley near the foot of the column.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert Medal of the Second Class upon Mr. Henry Hood, coxswain of the life-boat belonging to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, stationed at Seaton Carew, for his gallantry in saving life, at the imminent risk of his own, on the occasion of the wreck of the Norwegian schooner Atlas, on the Long Scar Rocks, on March 11 last.

Mr. T. J. Thomas, C.C., presided at the forty-sixth anniversary festival of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association, which was held on Monday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel. The pensions during the last year were increased, and the association has decided to lend money aid to deserving coffee-house keepers not actually being members of the association. Subscriptions and donations were announced amounting to about £250.

The Special Commission at Dublin came to a close on the 17th inst. with the passing of sentence upon the prisoners charged with being engaged in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Burke and Lord F. Cavendish who had pleaded guilty. Upon five—namely, James Mullett, Edward M'Caffrey, Edward O'Brien, William Moroney, and Daniel Delaney—sentences of ten years' penal servitude each were passed. Thomas Doyle was sentenced to penal servitude for five years. Thomas Martin and Matthias Brady (the latter having pleaded guilty to having sent a threatening letter to one of the jurors on his brother's trial) were discharged on their own recognizances. The trial of Peter Doyle was postponed on account of his illness. Mr. Justice O'Brien spoke at some length to the special jurors on discharging them from further attendance. The trial of Kingston and Gibney, for conspiring to murder Joseph Poole, was postponed to June.—Daniel Curley was hanged in Kilmalham Jail at eight o'clock on Friday, the 18th inst., for the murder of Mr. Burke in the Phoenix Park. One of Curley's last acts was to write a letter to his wife and children, asking their forgiveness for his not having tried to save himself by becoming an informer; and yet immediately after his arrest Curley offered to turn informer, but was forestalled by Carey.—The capital sentence passed on Patrick Delaney has been commuted to penal servitude for life.—Seven men have been arrested for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Smyth, who was shot dead at Barbaville, county Westmeath, whilst driving home from church in April, 1882.—Kinsella, the pauper who confessed to having shot Lord Leitrim, has been discharged at the Dublin Police Court, and sent back to the workhouse.





THE DERBY DAY: FROM THE LANGHAM TO EPSOM.



## THE LATE SIR T. T. BERNARD, BART.

The death of this gentleman, in his ninety-second year, was recorded in our Obituary last week. Sir Thomas Tyrringham Bernard, of Winchendon Priory, Bucks, was a younger son of Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Bart., and succeeded his elder brother in the title in 1876. This Baronetcy, of which he was the sixth inheritor, now becomes extinct, as he leaves no surviving son. It was bestowed, in 1769, upon Governor Francis Bernard, who administered the Colony of Massachusetts Bay previously to the American Revolutionary War, and whose disputes with the sturdy colonists had much to do with provoking that historic struggle.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Fall, Baker-street, taken in October last, shortly after Sir T. Bernard's ninety-first birthday.



THE LATE SIR T. T. BERNARD, BART.

## THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.

The disastrous accident which took place, about midnight, on the Monday night of last week, at Lockerbie Junction, in Dumfriesshire, on the Carlisle and Glasgow line of the Caledonian Railway, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. It was mentioned in our last; eight persons were killed, and more than thirty others were injured. The express up train from the Stranraer branch, which joins the main line of the Caledonian Railway at Lockerbie, had run into a goods-train, which was shunting for the down line; the waggons of this goods-train were thereby forced upon the up line, or rather across the up line, for most of them were thrown off the rails. While they were in this position, the up mail-train from Glasgow and Edinburgh (that is to say, from Carstairs Junction, that of the Glasgow and Edinburgh lines), which was not to have stopped at Lockerbie, ran in upon the waggons at full speed. The line here being a continuous incline for many miles, it is said that the mail-train, which was behind its time, was going sixty miles an hour. The result was a terrific collision; and the mail-train, which consisted of fourteen carriages, drawn by two engines, was completely wrecked. The foremost engine, becoming detached from the train, dashed into the platform on the east side of the station, first crashing through a wooden platform about twenty yards,

then plunging forty yards farther into the solid masonry of which the remainder of the platform was built. It then fell upon its side, emitting smoke and steam and fire in an alarming manner. The driver and fireman of this engine were instantly killed. The other engine, with the carriages attached, rushed on about eighty yards further through the station, still maintaining its position upon the metals, but as it careered along the west side of the station, nearly the whole of the carriages were stripped by coming in contact with overturned waggons on the

other line. Two or three carriages at the tail end of the train—the Liverpool and Manchester portions—escaped with comparatively little injury, but eight or ten others were crushed, and the passengers in them suffered terribly. Those who were killed, besides the engine-driver and fireman in front of the train, were Mr. Wynn, cigar-dealer, of Buchanan-street, Glasgow; Mr. Foster, a clerk in the Cumberland Union Bank; Edward Allan, of Glasgow; also, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore, attendant of the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh; and two others. The scene of havoc and confusion was frightful. The state of the carriages is considered to have been remarkable, as exemplifying the nature of railway accidents. There was one third-class carriage, of several compartments, which now presented to view only the shell of three sides with its roof twisted off in an extraordinary manner. Tilted up on end against it was a huge goods waggon, one end of which rested against the station platform and the other pressed against the roof of the passenger carriage. It was evident that, as the express-train was dashing through the station, the truck had been caught by this carriage, swung round, and hurled to the position in which it now stood; while the passenger carriage itself was forced off its wheels. In two of the first-class saloon carriages, the whole of one side was torn away, and likewise in a third-class carriage of four compartments. But six of the passengers in the third-class carriage before mentioned, which was the most damaged, escaped all injury by an expedient which is worthy to be remembered, and to be imitated on any similar occasion. They state that on arriving at Lockerbie, they felt the express oscillating. It was travelling at a very high speed, and presently they heard a crash. At the time they were all sitting with their legs resting upon opposite seats. One of them called out, "Jump upon the seats." This they did in order to prevent the crash of seats upon their legs in the event of a collision. In a moment they saw the van projected upon their carriage, and thundering through its roof; but almost immediately the train came to a standstill, and all the six occupants of the compartment were able to get safely through the window on to the platform, and none of them suffered any evil consequences from the perilous position in which they had been placed.



RUSSIAN SWORD OF STATE.



SCENE OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LOCKERBIE JUNCTION.







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"Tears rose unbidden to the old dame's eyes, and she had furtively to wipe them away, while pretending to look out of the window."

## YOLANDE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," "SUNRISE," ETC.

### CHAPTER XLI.

#### A MESSAGE.



AS subsequent events were to prove, Yolande had, by this one bold stroke, achieved the victory she had set her heart upon.

But as yet she could not know that. She could not tell that the frantic terror of the poor mother at the thought that she might have killed her only child would leave an impression strong enough to be a sufficient safeguard. Indeed,

she could see no end to the undertaking on which she had entered; but she was determined to prosecute that with unflinching patience and with hope in the final result; and also, perhaps, with the consciousness that this immediate duty absorbed her from the consideration of other problems of her life.

But while she tried to shut up all her cares and interests within this little town of Worthing—devising new amusements and occupations, keeping her mother as much as possible in the open air, and lightly putting aside the poor woman's remorse over the incidents of that critical night—there came to her reminders from the outer and further world. Among these was the following letter from the Master of Lynn, which she read with strangely diverse emotions contending for mastery in her mind:—

"Station Hotel, Inverness, October 2.

"My dearest Yolande,

"It is only this morning that I have got your address from Allt-nam-ba; and I write at once, though perhaps you will not care to be bothered with much correspondence just at present. Your father has told me what has taken you to the south; and indeed I had guessed something of the kind from the note you sent me when you were leaving. I hope you are well, and not over-troubled; and when you have time I should be glad to have a line from you—though I shall not misconstrue your silence if you prefer to be silent. In fact, I probably should not write to you now but that your father is leaving Allt-nam-ba shortly; and I suppose he will see you as soon as he goes south; and I think I am bound to give you some explanation as to how matters stand. No doubt he will think it strange that I have rather kept out of his way; and very likely he will be surprised that my father has never called

at the lodge, or shown any sign of civility, and so forth. Well, the plain truth is, dear Yolande, that I have quarrelled with my father, if that can be called a quarrel which is all on one side—for I simply retire, on my part, and seek quiet in an Inverness hotel. The cause of the quarrel, or estrangement, is that he is opposed to our marriage; and he has been put up to oppose it, I imagine, chiefly by my aunt, the elderly and agreeable lady whom you will remember meeting at the Towers. I think I am bound in honour to let you know this; not that it in the least affects either you or me, as far as our marriage is concerned, for I am old enough to manage my own affairs; but in order to explain a discourtesy which may very naturally have offended your father, and also to explain why I, feeling ashamed of the whole business, have rather kept back, and so failed to thank your father, as otherwise I should have done, for his kindness to me. Of course I knew very well when we became engaged in Egypt that my father, whose political opinions are of a fine old crusty order, would be rather aghast at my marrying the daughter of the Member for Slag-pool; but I felt sure that when he saw you and knew you, dear Yolande, he would have no further objection; and indeed I did not anticipate that the eloquence of my venerated aunt would have deprived him of the use of his senses. One ought not to write so of one's parent, I know; but facts are facts; and if you are driven out of your own home through the bigotry of an old man and the cattish temper of an old woman, and if you have the most angelic of sisters taken to nagging at you with letters, and if you are forced into the sweet seclusion of a hotel adjoining a railway-station, then the humour of the whole affair begins to be apparent, and you may be inclined to call things by their real names. I have written to your father to say that he need not bother about either the dogs or the horses; when he has left I will run down to Allt-nam-ba and see them sent off; but I have not told him why I am at present in Inverness; and I tell you, my dear Yolande, because I think you ought to know exactly how matters stand. I should not be at all surprised to hear from you that you had imagined something of the state of the case; for you must have wondered at their not asking you and your father to dinner, or something of the kind, after Polly taking you to the Towers when you first came north; but at all events, this is how we are situated now, and I should be inclined to make a joke of the whole affair, if it were not that when I think of you I feel a little bit indignant. Of course, it cannot matter to you—not in the least. It is disagreeable, that is all. If dogs delight to bark and bite, it does not much matter so long as they keep their barking and biting among themselves. It is rather hard, certainly, when they take possession of your house, and turn you out into the street; especially when you have a lovely sister come and accuse you of having no higher ambition in life than playing billiards with commercial travellers.

"I shall hang on here, I expect, until our other tenants—they who have the forest—leave for the south; then I shall be able to make some final arrangements with our agent here; after which I shall consider myself free. You must tell me,

dear Yolande, when and where you wish to see me—of course, I don't wish to inconvenience or trouble you in any way—I shall leave it entirely in your hands as to what you would have me do. Perhaps if I go away for a while, the people at Lynn may come to their senses. Polly has been at them once or twice; she is a warm ally of yours; but to tell you the truth I would not have you made the subject of any appeal. No word of that kind shall come from me. Most likely when the last of the people that the Grahams have with them at Inverstry have gone, Polly may go over to Lynn and establish herself there, and have a battle-royal with my revered aunt. Of course I would not bother you with the details of this wretched family squabble if I did not think that some explanation were due both to you and to your father.

"I shall be glad to hear from you, if you are not too much occupied.

Yours affectionately,

"ARCHIE LESLIE."

"P.S.—I hope to be able to leave here about the 22nd."

Her first impulse was to rush away at once and telegraph to him, begging him not to come south; but a moment's reflection showed her that was unnecessary. She re-read the letter; there was nothing of the impetuosity of a lover in it, but rather a studied kindness, and also a reticence with regard to her present surroundings and occupations that she could not but respect. For she knew as well as anyone that this matter concerned him, too; and she could even have forgiven a trace of apprehension on his part—seeing that a young man about to marry is naturally curious about the new conditions that are to surround him. His silence on this point seemed part of the careful consideration that prevailed throughout this message to her. Then it was so clear that he would be ruled by her wishes. He was not coming to claim her by the right he had acquired. She could put away this letter for future consideration, as she had for the moment put aside her engagement-ring. While she was first reading it, some strange fancies and feelings had held possession of her—a quick contrition; a desire to tell him everything, and so release herself from this bond; a remonstrance with herself, and a vague kind of hope that she might make atonement by a life-long devotion to him, after this first duty to her mother had been accomplished. But these conflicting resolves she forced herself to discard. She would not even answer this letter now. There was no hurry. He would not come to Worthing if she did not wish it. And was it not fortunate that she could turn aside from unavailing regrets and from irresolute means and purposes to the actual needs of the moment? She calmly put the letter in her pocket, and went away to see whether her mother were not ready for her morning drive. And now it had come to pass that whenever Yolande drew near there was a look of affection and gratitude in this poor woman's eyes that made the girl's heart glad.

Day after day passed; the weather happened to be fine, and their exploration of the surrounding country was unwearying. The Castles of Arundel and Bramber, the parks of Angmering and Badworth, Harrow Hill, Amberley Wild Brook, Sullington,



Washington, Storrington, Ashington—they knew them all; and they had so educated the wise old pony that, when Jane was not with them, and they were walking along by the hedgeways or climbing a hill, they could safely leave him and the pony-carriage far behind them, knowing that he would come up at his leisure, keeping his own side of the road, and refusing to be tempted by the greenest of wayside patches. Yolande, both at home and abroad, was always on the watch; and carefully concealed the fact. But now she was beginning less and less to fear, and more and more to hope; nay, at times, and rather in spite of herself, a joyful conviction would rest upon her that she had already succeeded. Four days after that relapse, a desperate fit of depression overtook the poor woman; but she bravely fought through it.

"You need not fear this time, Yolande," she would say, with a sad smile. "I said that once before, but I did not know then. I had not seen you lying on the bed—perhaps dying, as I thought. You shall have no more headaches through me."

"Ah, dear mother," said Yolande, "in a little time you will not even think of such things. You will have forgotten them. It will be all like a dream to you."

"Yes, like a dream—like a dream"—the other said, absently. "It was in a dream that you came to me. I could not understand. I heard you, but I could not understand. And then it seemed that you were leading me away, but I scarcely knew who you were. And the evening in the hotel, when you were showing me your things, I could scarcely believe it all; and when you said you would get me a dressing-bag, I asked myself why I should take that from a stranger. You were so new to me—and tall—and so beautiful—it was a kind of wonder—I could not think you were indeed my own daughter—but a kind of angel—and I was glad to follow you."

"Well, I carried you off," said Yolande, plainly (for she did not like to encourage fantasy). "There is no mistake about it; and I shall not let you go back to those friends of yours who were not at all good friends to you—that also is quite certain."

"Oh, no, no," she would say, grasping the girl's hand. "I am not going back—never, never, to that house. You need not fear now, Yolande."

It has already been mentioned that this poor woman was greatly astonished that Yolande should know so much and should have seen so much, and read so many different things. And this proved to be a field of quite unlimited interest; for there was not a single opinion or experience of the girl that she did not regard with a strange fascination and sympathy. Whether Yolande was relating to her legendary stories of Brittany, of which she knew a good many, or describing the lonely streets of Pompeii, or telling her of the extraordinary clearness of the atmosphere in Washington (the physical atmosphere, that is), she listened with a kind of wonder, and with the keenest curiosity to know more and more of this young life that had grown up apart from hers. And then Yolande so far wandered from the path of virtue—as laid down by her father—as sometimes to read aloud in French; and while she frequently halted and stumbled in reading aloud in English, there never was any stumbling, but rather a touch of pride, when she was pronouncing such sonorous lines as this—

*"La vaste mer murmure autour de son cercueil"*

—and it was strange to the poor mother that her daughter should be more at home in reading French than in reading English. She would ask the minutest questions—about Yolande's life at the Château, about her life on board ship during her various voyages, about her experiences in those mountain solitudes of the north. Her anxiety to be always in the society of her daughter was insatiable; she could scarcely bear to have her out of her sight. And when Lawrence and Lang sent her, in the course of time, her usual allowance of money, her joy was extreme. For now, whenever she and Yolande went out, she scanned the shop-windows with an eager interest, and always she was buying this, that, or the other trinket, or bit of pretty-coloured silk, or something of the kind for the girl to wear. Yolande had rather severe notions in the way of personal adornment; but she was well content to put a bit of colour round her neck or an additional silver hoop round her wrist when she saw the pleasure in her mother's eyes.

At length she felt justified in sending the following letter to her father:—

"Worthing, October 12.

"My dear Papa,—

"I intend this to reach you before you leave Allt-nam-ba; because it carries good news; and I know you have been anxious. I think everything goes well—sometimes I am quite sure of it—sometimes I look forward to such a bright future. It has been a great struggle and pain (but not to me, please do not speak of me at all in your letters, because that is nothing at all), but I have not so much fear now. Perhaps it is too soon to be certain; but I cannot explain to you in a letter what it is that gives me such hope; that drives away what reason suggests, and *compels* me to think that all will be well. Partly, it is my mother's look. There is an assurance in it of her determination—of her feeling that all is safe now; again and again she says to me, 'I have been in a dream; but now I am come out of it. You need not fear now.' Mr. Melville said I was not to be too sanguine; and always to be watchful; and I try to be that; but I cannot fight against the joyful conviction that my mother is now safe from that thing. Only, she is so weak and ill yet—she tries to be brave and cheerful to give me comfort; but she suffers. Dear papa, it is madness that you should reproach yourself for doing nothing, and propose to take us to the Mediterranean. No, no; it will not do at all. My mother is too weak yet to go anywhere; when she is well enough to go I will take her; but I must take her alone; she is now used to me; there must be no such excitement as would exist if you were to come for us. I am very thankful to Mr. Shortlands that you are going to Dalescourt; and I hope you will find charming people at his house, and also that the shooting is good. Dear papa, I hope you will be able to go over to Slagpool while you are in the north; and perhaps you might give an address or deliver a lecture—there are many of the Members doing that now, as I see by the newspapers, and you owe something to your constituents for not grumbling about your going to Egypt.

"I hope everything has been comfortable at the lodge since I left; but that I am sure of, for Mrs. Bell would take care. You must buy her something very pretty when you get to Inverness, and send it to her as from you and me together—something very pretty indeed, papa, for she was very kind to me, and I would not have her fancy that one forgets. Mr. Leslie says in a letter that he will see to the ponies and dogs being sent off, so that you need have no trouble; he is at the Station Hotel, as probably you know, if you wish to call and thank him. I remember Duncan saying that when the dogs were going he would take them over the hills to Kingussie and go with them by the train as far as Perth, where he has relatives, and there he could see that the dogs had water given them in the morning. But you will yourselves take them, perhaps, from Inverness? Another small matter, dear papa, if you do not mind the trouble, is this—would you ask some

one to pack up for me and send here the boards and drying paper and hand-press that I had for the wild flowers? We go much into the country here; and have plenty of time in the evening; and my mother is so much interested in any pursuit of mine that this would be an additional means of amusing her. You do not say whether you have heard anything further of Mr. Melville.

"Do not think I am sad, or alone, or repining. Oh, no; I am very well; and I am very happy when I see my mother pleased with me. We do a hundred things—examine the shop-windows, walk on the pier or along the promenade, or we drive to different places in the country, and sometimes we have lunch at the old-fashioned inns, and make the acquaintance of the people. So good-natured they are, and well pleased with their own importance; but I do not understand them always, and my mother laughs. We call the pony Bertrand du Guesclin; I do not remember how it happened; but at all events he is not as adventurous as the Connétable: he is too wise to run any risks. But when I am quite sure, and if my mother is well enough for the fatigue of the voyage, I think I will take her to the south of France, and then along the Riviera, for I fear the winter here, and she so delicate. Dear papa, you say I am not to mind the expense—very well, you see I am profiting by your commands. In the mean time I would not dare. I try to keep down my excitement—we amuse ourselves with the shops, with the driving, and what not—it is all simple, pleasant, and I wait for the return of her strength. Yes, I can see she is much depressed, sometimes; and then it is that she has been accustomed to fly for relief to the medicines; but now I think that is over, and the best to be looked forward to. Yes, in spite of caution, in spite of reason, I am already almost assured. There is something in her manner towards me that convinces me—there is a sympathy which has grown up—she looks at me as she does not look at anyone else, and I understand. It is this that convinces me.

"Will you give a farewell gift to each of the servants, besides their wages? I think they deserve it; always they helped me greatly, and were so willing and obliging, instead of taking advantage of my ignorance. I would not have them think that I did not recognise it, and was ungrateful. And please, papa, get something very pretty for Mrs. Bell. I do not know what. Something she could be proud to show to Mr. Melville would probably please her best.

"Write to me when you get to Dalescourt.

"Your affectionate daughter,

"YOLANDE."

There is no doubt that Yolande made those repeated references to Mr. Melville with the vague expectation of learning that perhaps he had returned to Gress. But if that was her impression she was speedily undeceived. The very next morning, as she went down into the small lobby, she saw something white in the letter-box of the door. The bell had not been rung, so that the servant-maid had not taken the letter out. Yolande did so, and saw that it was addressed to herself—in a handwriting that she instantly recognised. With trembling fingers she hastily broke open the envelope; and then read these words, written in pencil across a sheet of note-paper:

*"You have done well. You will succeed. But be patient. Good-by.—J. M."*

She stood still—bewildered—her heart beating quickly. Had he been there all the time, then?—always near her; watching her; guarding her; observing the progress of the experiment he had himself suggested? And now, whether had he gone—without a word of thanks and gratitude? Her mother was coming down the stairs. She quickly concealed the letter, and turned to meet her. In the dusk of this lobby the mother observed nothing strange or unusual in the look of her daughter's face.

## CHAPTER XLII.

### A LAST INTERVENTION.

It has already been said of Mrs. Graham, as of her brother, that she was not altogether mercenary. She had a certain share of sentiment in her composition. It is true, she had summarily stamped out the Master's boyish fancies with regard to Janet Stewart; but then, on the other hand (when the danger to the estates of Lynn was warded off), she could afford to cherish those verses to Shena Ván with a sneaking fondness. Nay, more than that, she paid them the compliment of imitation—unknown to her husband and everybody else; and it may be worth while to print this, her sole and only literary effort, if only to show that, just as sempstresses imagine the highest social circles to be the realm of true romance, and like to be told of the woes and joys of high-born ladies, so this pretty Mrs. Graham, being the only daughter of a nobleman, when casting about for a properly sentimental situation, must needs get right down to the bottom of the social ladder, and think it fine to speak of herself as a sailor's lass. One small touch of reality remained—the hero she named Jim. But here are the verses to speak for themselves:—

*I care not a fig for your brag, you girls  
And dames of high degree;  
Or for all your silks and satins and pearls,  
As fine as fine may be;  
For I'll be as rich as dukes and earls  
When my Jim comes home from sea.  
It's in Portsmouth town that I know a lane,  
And a small house jolly and free,  
That's sheltered well from the wind and the rain,  
And as snug as snug can be;  
And it's there that we'll be sitting again  
When my Jim comes home from sea.  
'Twas a fine brave sight when the yards were manned,  
Though my eyes could scarcely see;  
It's a long, long sail to the Rio Grand',  
And a long, long waiting for me;  
But I'll envy not anyone in the land  
When my Jim comes home from sea.  
So here's to your health you high-born girls  
And ladies of great degree;  
And I hope you'll all be married to carls,  
As proud as proud may be;  
But I wouldn't give fourpence for all of your pearls  
When my Jim comes home from sea.*

Of course, she carefully concealed these verses—especially from her husband, who would have led her a sad life if he had found them and discovered the authorship; and they never attained to the dignity of type in the *Inverness Courier*, where the lines to Shena Ván had appeared; but all the same pretty Mrs. Graham regarded them with a certain pleasure, and rather approved of the independence of the Portsmouth young lady, although she had a vague impression that she might not be quite the proper sort of guest to ask to Inverstry.

Now her anger and dismay over the possible breaking down of the scheme which she had so carefully formed and tended

were due to various causes, and did not simply arise from a wish that the Master of Lynn should marry a rich wife. It was her project, for one thing; and she had a certain sentimental fondness in regarding it. Had she not wrought for it, too, and striven for it? Was it for nothing that she had trudged through the dust of the Merhadj bazaars; and fought with cockroaches in her cabin; and gasped with the Egyptian heat all those sweltering afternoons? She began to consider herself ill-treated; and did not know which to complain of the more—her brother's indifference or her father's obstinacy. Then she could get no sort of sympathy from her husband. He only laughed—and went away to look after his pheasants. Moreover, she knew very well that this present condition of affairs could not last. The Master's ill-temper would increase rather than abate. Yolande would grow accustomed to his neglect of her. Perhaps Mr. Winterbourne would interfere and finally put an end to that pretty dream she had dreamed about as they went sailing down the Mediterranean.

Accordingly she determined to make one more effort. If she should not be able to coax Lord Lynn into a more complaisant frame of mind, at least she could go on to Allt-nam-ba and make matters as pleasant as possible with Mr. Winterbourne before he left. The former part of her endeavour, indeed, she speedily found to be hopeless. She had no sooner arrived at the Towers than she sought out her father and begged him to be less obdurate; but when, as she was putting forward Corrievreak as her chief argument, she was met by her father's affixing to Corrievreak, or rather prefixing to it, a solitary and emphatic word—a word that was entirely out of place, too, as applied to a sanctuary—she knew it was all over. Lord Lynn sometimes used violent language, for he was a hot-tempered man; but not language of that sort; and when she heard him utter that dreadful wish about such a sacred thing as the sanctuary of a deer forest she felt it was needless to continue further.

"Very well, papa," said she, "I have done my best. It is not my affair. Only, everything might have been made so pleasant for us all."

"Yes, and for the Slagpool Radicals," her father said, contemptuously. "I suppose they would land at Foyers, with banners; and have picnics in the forest!"

"At all events, you must remember this, papa," said Mrs. Graham, with some sharpness, "that Archie is a gentleman. He is pledged to marry Miss Winterbourne. And marry her he will."

"Let him and welcome!" said this short, stout, thick person with the bushy eyebrows and angry eyes. "He may marry the dairymaid if he likes. I suppose the young gentleman has a right to his own tastes. But I say he shall not bring his low acquaintances about this house while I am alive!"

Mrs. Graham herself had a touch of the family temper; and for a second or two her face turned quite pale with anger; and when she spoke it was in a kind of forced and breathless way.

"I don't know what you mean. Who are low acquaintances? Yolande Winterbourne is my friend. She is fit to marry anyone in the land—I care not what his rank is—and—and I will not have such things said—she is my friend. Low acquaintances?—if it comes to that it was I who introduced Archie to Mr. Winterbourne—and—and this is what I know about them, that if they are not fit to—to be received at Lynn, then neither am I!"

And with that she walked calmly (but still with her face rather pale) out of the room, and shut the door behind her; and then went away and sought out her own dressing-room of former days, and locked herself in there and had a good cry. She did feel injured. She was doing her best, and this was what she got for it. But she was a courageous little woman, and presently she had dried her eyes and arranged her dress for going out; then she rang and sent a message to the stables to get the dog-cart ready, for that she wanted to drive to Allt-nam-ba.

By-and-by she was driving along by the side of the pretty loch, under the great hills; and she was comforting herself with more cheerful reflections.

"It is no matter," she was saying to herself. "If only Mr. Winterbourne remains in good humour, everything will go right. When Archie is married, he will be rich enough to have a home where he pleases. I suppose Jim wouldn't have them always with us?—though it would be nice to have Yolande in the house, especially in the long winter months. But Archie could build a house for himself; and sell it when he no longer wanted it. The country about Loch Eil would please Yolande; I wonder if Archie could get a piece of land anywhere near Fassiefern; that would be handy for having a yacht, too, and of course they will have a yacht. Or why shouldn't he merely rent a house—one of those up Glen Urquhart, if only the shooting was a little better; or over Glen Spean way, if Lochaber isn't a little too wild for Yolande; or perhaps they might get a place in Glengarry, for Yolande is so fond of wandering through woods. No doubt Archie exaggerated that affair about Yolande's mother; in any case it could easily be arranged; other families have done so, and everything gone on as usual. Then if they had a town house we might all go to the Caledonian Ball together; Archie looks so well in the kilt; and Yolande might go as Flora Macdonald."

She drove quickly along the loch-side, but moderated her pace when she reached the rough mountain-road leading up the glen, for she knew she would not mend matters by letting down one of her father's horses. And as she approached Allt-nam-ba a chill struck her heart—those preparations for departure were so ominous. Duncan was in front of the bothy, giving the rifles and guns their last rub with oil before putting them into the cases; boxes of empty soda-water bottles had been hauled out by the women-folk for the men to screw up; a cart with its shafts resting on the ground stood outside the coach-house; and various figures went hurrying this way and that. And no sooner had Mrs. Graham driven up and got down from the dog-cart, than her quick eye espied a tall black-bearded man who, from natural shyness—or perhaps he wanted to have a look at Duncan's gun-rack—had retreated into the bothy; and so, instead of going into the house, she quickly followed him into the wide, low-roofed apartment, which smelt considerably of tobacco-smoke.

"Isn't your name Angus?" said she.

"Yes, m'am," said he, with a very large smile that showed he recognised her.

"I suppose Mr. Macpherson has sent you about the inventory?"

"Yes, m'am."

"Have you been over the house yet?"

"No, m'am; I have just come out with the empty cart from Inverfarigaig."

"Well, then, Angus, you need not go over the house. I don't want the gentlemen bothered. Go back and tell Mr. Macpherson I said so."

"There was £7 of breakages with the last tenant, m'am," said he, very respectfully.

"Never mind," said she; and she took out her purse, and got hold of a sovereign. "Go back at once; and if you have to sleep at Whitebridge that will pay the cost; or you may



get a lift in the mail-cart. My brother is in Inverness, isn't he?"

"Yes, m'am."

"Then you can go to him, and tell him I said there was to be no going over the inventory. This tenant is a friend of mine. You go to my brother when you get to Inverness, and he will explain to Mr. Macpherson. Now good-by, Angus"—and she shook hands with him, as is the custom in that part of the country, and went.

The arrival of a stranger at Allt-nam-ba was such an unusual circumstance that, when she went up to the door of the lodge, she found both Mr. Winterbourne and John Shortlands awaiting her—they having seen her drive up the glen; and she explained that she had been leaving a message with one of the men.

"I heard you were leaving, Mr. Winterbourne," said she, with one of her most charming smiles, when they had got into the drawing-room, "and I could not let you go away without coming to say good-by. Both my husband and I expected to have seen much more of you this autumn; but you can see for yourself what it is in the Highlands—every household is so wrapt up in its own affairs that there is scarcely any time for visiting. If Inverstroy had come to Allt-nam-ba, Inverstroy would have found Allt-nam-ba away shooting on the hill; and *vice versa*; and I suppose that is why old-fashioned people like my father have almost given up the tradition of visiting. When do you go?"

"Well, if we are all packed and ready, I suppose this afternoon; then we can pass the night at Foyers, and go on to Inverness in the morning."

"But if I had known I could have brought some of the people from the Towers to help you. My father would have been delighted."

She said it without a blush; perhaps it was only a slip of the tongue.

"Do you think Mrs. Bell would suffer any interference?" said John Shortlands, with a laugh. "I can tell you, my dear Mrs. Graham, that she rules us with a rod of iron—though we're not supposed to know it."

"And how is dear Yolande?" said Mrs. Graham.

"She is very well," Yolande's father said, instantly lowering his eyes, and becoming nervous and fidgety.

"I heard something of what had called her away to the south—at least I presumed that was the reason," continued Mrs. Graham, forcing herself to attack this dangerous topic in order to show that, in her estimation at least, nothing too important had occurred. "Of course one sympathises with her. I hope you have had good news from her?"

"Oh, yes," said he, hastily. "Oh, yes. I had a letter last night. Yolande is very well."

"Archie," continued Mrs. Graham, thinking enough had been said on that point, "is at Inverness. I declare the way those lawyers fight over trifles is perfectly absurd. And I confess," she added, with a demure smile, "that the owners of deer-forests are not much better. Of course they always tell me I don't know—that it is my ignorance; but to find people quarrelling about the line the march should take—when an acre of the ground wouldn't give grazing for a sheep—seems stupid enough. Well, now, Mr. Winterbourne, may I venture to ask how you found the shooting?"

"Oh, excellent—excellent," said he, brightly, for he also was glad to get away from that other topic. "We have not found as many deer coming about as we expected; but otherwise the place has turned out everything that could be wished."

"I am glad of that," said she, "for I know Archie had qualms about inducing you to take the shooting. I remember very well, on board ship, he used to think it was a risky thing—supposing the place had not turned out well, then you might have felt that—that."

"No, no, my dear Mrs. Graham," said he, with a smile, "Caveat emptor. I knew I was taking the place with the usual attending risks; I should not have blamed your brother if we had had a bad year."

She was just on the point of asking him whether he liked Allt-nam-ba well enough to come back again; but she thought it was too dangerous. She had no means of knowing what he thought of Lord Lynn's marked unneighbourliness; and she deemed it more prudent to go on talking of general subjects, in her light and cheerful way, and always on the assumption that the two families were on friendly terms, and that Yolande's future home would be in the Highlands. At length she said she must be going.

"I would ask you to stay to lunch," said Mr. Winterbourne, "but I dare say you know what lunch is likely to be on the day of leaving a shooting-box"—

"Dear me!" said she, in tones of vexation. "Why did they not think of that at the Towers? They might have saved you a great deal of bother that way; but they have got into an old-fashioned groove there"—

"At the same time, my dear Mrs. Graham," said Mr. Winterbourne, with great courtesy, "if you like to take the risk, I dare say Mrs. Bell can find you something; and we have not often the chance of entertaining any one at Allt-nam-ba. Will you take pity on us? Will you sit in Yolande's place? The house has been rather empty since she left."

"I should like it of all things," said pretty Mrs. Graham, taking off her hat and gloves and putting them on the sofa, "for I feel that I haven't given you half the messages I wish you to take to dear Yolande. And you must let me have her address, so that Jim can send her a haunch of venison at Christmas."

"I am afraid that would not be of much use, thank you," said he; "for I hope by that time, if all goes well, that Yolande will be away in the south of Europe."

"Archie is going south also," said Mrs. Graham, pleasantly. "There is little doing here in the winter. After he has made all the arrangements with papa's agents in Inverness, then he will be off to the south too. Where is Yolande likely to be?"

"Well, I don't exactly know," said Mr. Winterbourne, with a kind of anxious evasion. "But she will write to you. Oh, yes, I will tell her to write to you. She is—she is much occupied at present—and—perhaps she has not much time. But Yolande does not forget her friends."

"She shall not forget me; for I won't let her," said Mrs. Graham, blithely. "If she should try, I will come and ferret her out and give her a proper scolding. But I don't think it will be needed."

The luncheon, frugal as it was, proved to be a very pleasant affair; for the two men-folk were glad to have the table brightened by the unusual presence of a lady-guest—who was, moreover, very pretty and talkative and cheerful; while, on the other hand, Mrs. Graham, having all her wits about her, very speedily assured herself that Yolande's father was leaving Allt-nam-ba in no dudgeon whatever; and also that, although he seemed to consider Yolande as at present set apart for some special duty, and not to be interfered with by any suggestions of future meetings or arrangements, he appeared to take it for granted that ultimately she would live in the Highlands. Mrs. Graham convinced herself that all was well; and she was a skilful flatterer; and could use her eyes; and altogether this

was a very merry and agreeable luncheon party. Before she finally rose to go, she had got Yolande's address, and had undertaken to write to her.

And then she pleased Mr. Winterbourne very much by asking to see Mrs. Bell; and she equally pleased Mrs. Bell by some cleverly turned compliments, and by repeating what the gentlemen had said about their obligations to her. In good truth, Mrs. Bell needed some such comfort. She was sadly broken down. When Mrs. Graham asked her about Mr. Melville, tears rose unbidden to the old dame's eyes; and she had furtively to wipe them away with her handkerchief, while pretending to look out of the window.

"He has written two or three times to the young lad Dalrymple," said she, with just one suppressed sob; "and all about theybrats o' bairns, as if he was in mair consideration in people's minds than a when useless lads and lassies. And only a message or two to me, about this family or the other family—the deil take them, that he should bother his head about their crofts and their cows and their seed-corn! And just as he might be having his ain back again—to gang awa' like that, without a word o' an address. I jalousie it's America—ay, I'm thinking it's America, for there they have the electric things he was aye speaking o'; and he was a curious man, that wanted to ken everything. I wonder what the Almighty was about when He put it into people's heads to get fire out o' running water; they might hae been content as they were; and Mr. Melville would hae been better occupit in planting his ain hill-sides—as a' the lairds are doing now—adays—than in running frae ae American town to another wi' his boxes o' steel springs and things."

"But he is sure to write to you, Mrs. Bell," said Mrs. Graham.

"I just canna bear to think o' t!" said the older woman, in a kind of despair. "I hope he didna leave because he thought I would be an encumbrance on him. I hae mair sense than that. But he's a proud man; though I shouldna say it.—Ay, and the poor lad without a home—and without the land that belongs to him!"

The good old lady found this topic too much for her; and she was retiring with an old-fashioned curtsey, when Mrs. Graham shook hands with her in the most friendly manner, and assured her that, if any tidings of Mr. Melville came to Inverstroy (as was almost certain), she would write at once.

(To be continued.)

## MOSCOW AND THE KREMLIN.

The original seat of the Russian Monarchy, founded by Prince Rurik, a Pagan, in the ninth century of the Christian era, was Novgorod, on Lake Ilmen (not Nijni Novgorod), while Kiev, on the Dnieper, became a second capital in the south. A hundred years after Rurik, under Vladimir, the seventh reigning Prince, Russia was forcibly converted to the Greek or Orthodox Christian Church. In the thirteenth century great part of Russia was conquered by the Tartars; and the Czars of Muscovy had constantly to defend their land and people, both against those eastern invaders, and against the Livonians, Lithuanians, Swedes, and Poles from the north and west. The city of Moscow became the capital under Ivan II., in the middle of the fourteenth century. It was destroyed by the Tartars some fifty years afterwards, but was soon restored. The Kremlin, a precinct containing the principal churches and palaces, massive stone buildings, situated upon a hill on the north bank of the river Moskva, has suffered less from the frequent burnings of Moscow than other parts of the city. But the ancient dynasty of Muscovite Czars became extinct in the year 1613, and was superseded by a new Imperial family, that of the Romanoffs, to which belonged the famous Peter the Great. He built the modern capital, St. Petersburg, which has therefore obtained a greater political importance than Moscow in the eyes of Europe; but the old capital is still the object of profound national veneration, cherished more especially by the enthusiasts of Slavonic race traditions, and by devout believers in the ecclesiastical authority of saintly Russian Patriarchs and Prelates. The present reigning Imperial House is descended from a branch of the German princely lineage of Oldenburg, the Holstein-Gottorp Ducal branch, which was connected with the Romanoffs by a marriage with the daughter of Peter the Great.

Moscow, in these days, has become a great commercial and manufacturing city, with a population of 748,000; its central position, in the very middle of European Russia, with railway communication in various directions, being favourable to internal trade. The city is irregularly laid out, and exhibits a wonderful mixture of buildings, stately and squalid, urban and rustic; while the inequalities of the ground, with streets uphill and downhill everywhere, present a variety of aspects rather interesting to the view of a stranger. The whole is begirt with a wall above twenty miles in circuit, on both banks of the river; and there are two inner concentric circles of boulevards, with earthen ramparts, in the centre of which is the hill of the Kremlin. There are the separate town quarters called the Beloi Gorod, or White City, the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese City, and the Zmelnoi Gorod; with extensive suburbs, large gardens or parks, and monasteries, hospitals, and other great buildings, which cover huge spaces of ground.

The Kremlin is a precinct in the shape of a rough triangle, each side measuring the third of a mile, and is surrounded by a high and strong wall, with many towers and turrets, and with several gates. One of these is the "Holy Gate," the "Spass Vorota" or gate of the Redeemer, having a picture of Christ, protected by glass, and illuminated by a hanging lamp, fixed above the entrance; a table is set beside this gate, where a man sells wax tapers for offerings in the churches. Every person who goes through this gate and the passage beneath the tower, whatever be his religion, his nationality, or his rank, is obliged to take off his hat. No dog is allowed to enter here. Miracles are said to have been frequently wrought at the sacred portal, especially when foreign invaders, from the Tartars to the French of Napoleon the Great in 1812, attempted to outrage the shrine. The St. Nicholas Gate is also credited with peculiar sanctity, guarded by miraculous powers.

We lately described the Uspensky Sabor, or Cathedral Church of the Assumption, which stands, with the Angelski Sabor, the Church of the Archangel Michael, and with the Church of "Our Lady of the Cave," on the Sabornoi Ploshad in the Kremlin. It may be added, however, with regard to the decorations of the Uspensky Church, that the exterior of the west porch is ornamented with paintings on gold ground of the Russian patriarchs, Peter and Sergius. The interior of the church is also decorated in the richest manner with figurative ornament. The decorations of the screen which divide the sanctuary from the body of the church display in five rows the leading personages in sacred history down to the coming of Christ. The twelve principal festivals of the year are then represented, and finally the Christian Church with Christ, the Virgin, John the Baptist, and the twelve apostles. This church is rich in ecclesiastical vessels of different kinds. The throne used by the Czars of Russia during the Coronation ceremony dates from the year 1551, and is richly decorated.

The Church of St. Michael the Archangel has very diminutive windows, and its interior is exceedingly dark; so that the sumptuousness of its golden screen, and of the tomb or shrine of Demetrius, can scarcely be discerned. This Demetrius, the mummy of whose body is preserved and shown at certain festivals, was a little boy, five or six years of age, youngest son of Ivan IV., the Czar who defeated the Tartars, the Swedes, and the Poles, in the sixteenth century, and who conquered Kazan, Astrakhan, and Siberia, creating the vast dominion of the Russian Empire. Ivan, who was called "the Terrible," killed his elder son in a fit of rage. The younger, this child Demetrius, was killed by the wicked contrivance of his maternal uncle, Boris Godunoff, who afterwards, like our own Richard III., usurped the throne. The ancient Royal family of Rurik, as we mentioned above, thus became extinct; but the Russians were loth to believe that this was the fact; and repeated attempts were made, in 1604 and subsequent years, to set up pretenders, similar to Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Simnel in England, saying that young Demetrius was not dead, and that the impostor of the day was that unfortunate Prince. This led to sanguinary civil wars, in which the Poles and Cossacks of the Don intervened, and many thousands of people were slain. It became, of course, a matter of great importance, when the usurper Boris Godunoff was succeeded by the Czars of the House of Romanoff, that the body of the child Demetrius should be found; but nobody knew where the murderers had buried it, and search was long made in vain. At length, by a special miracle, of which there are many in Russian history, in the neighbourhood of Uglitsk, the earth opened suddenly at a particular spot, and the coffin, with the little corpse of the innocent Prince in it, and with the lid of the coffin raised, then emerged from the ground, in sight of a wondering assembly of priests and nobles, which was very convenient for the security of the House of Romanoff. The tombs of Ivan the Terrible, of his ill-fated sons, and of many of the Czars preceding Peter the Great, are to be seen in this Church of St. Michael the Archangel at Moscow; but most of them are plain brick structures, with their life-size portraits in fresco-painting on the walls above. The riches of this Church consist chiefly of the gold, the jewels, and the silver ornaments, the last-named of immense size, presented by devout people.

The Tower of Ivan Veliki, or John the Great, is the highest in Moscow, and commands a grand view of the entire city. It is quite plain, as an architectural structure, to the height of more than 200 ft., above which it is surmounted by a gilt dome, with a crescent and a cross over the crescent. There are, on the churches and other buildings of the Kremlin, about fifty or sixty gilt domes, the Uspensky Sabor having five. This tower of Ivan Veliki is the Campanile, or bell-tower, belonging to one of the adjacent churches; and it contains several enormous bells, and forty or fifty smaller, tier above tier, regularly diminishing in size. The great bell weighs sixty-four tons, and is sounded but three times a year. The "Czar Kolokol," or King of Bells, which is still larger, was cast in 1733, in the reign of the Empress Anna. It is broken, and now reposes on a granite pedestal close to the tower. Upon certain festival occasions, all the minor bells in the tower are rung together, notably on that of Easter Eve.

The portions still extant of the old Palace of the Czars in the Kremlin are the "Terem," which comprised, like the "Harem" of a Turkish Palace, the apartments of the Czar's wife and daughters, and other females of the Imperial household; and the "Granovitaya Palata," in which are the Coronation Hall and the State Banqueting Hall. The other parts of the old Palace were destroyed in the burning of Moscow at the time of the French invasion, when Napoleon I. had sojourned here a few days, previous to his forced disastrous retreat. The Terem is a curious building of four storeys, which recede, or lessen, as they rise one above another, till the top storey consists but of a single room; externally, it presents a balcony or terrace, with steps at each stage, upon the roof of the outer part of the lower storey. The internal wall decorations are a profusion of gaily-coloured paintings of flowers, fruits, and foliage, with birds and other animals, fantastically arranged, and there is also much gilding. The ancient Coronation Hall of the Czars is a low vaulted apartment, with arches meeting upon a massive square column in the centre; it is furnished with hangings of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; and here is the Imperial Throne, under a splendid canopy, and the regalia are displayed, at a coronation, upon circular shelves round the central pillar. The old banqueting-hall was restored by Alexander I., after the French invasion, and the Emperor Nicholas repaired the Terem. Two new Palaces were at the same time erected in the Kremlin—namely, the Bolshoi Dvoretz, or Great Palace, more commonly known as the Alexanderski Dvoretz; and the Maloi Dvoretz, or Little Palace, which was the Moscow residence of Nicholas before his accession to the throne.

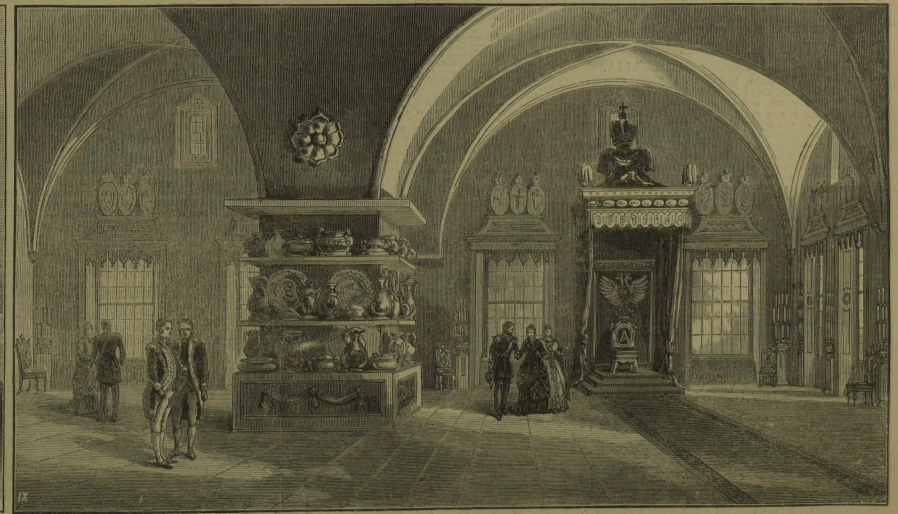
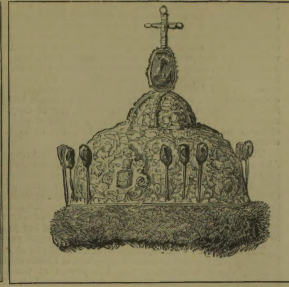
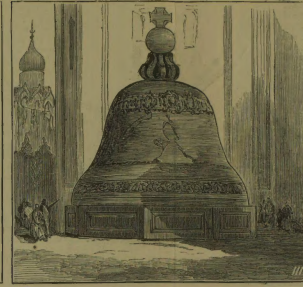
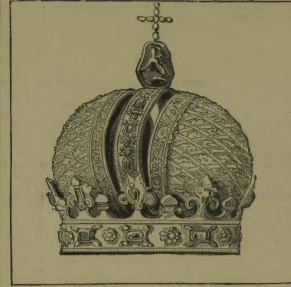
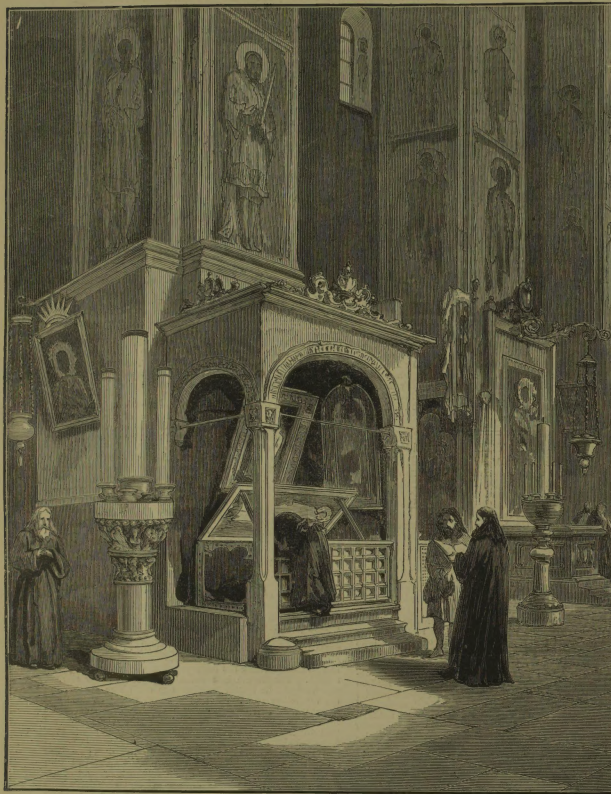
## SIR BARTLE FRERE ON SOUTH AFRICA.

In the Lecture-hall of the Royal Historical Society, Chandos-street, a paper was read, on the 17th inst., by Sir H. Bartle Frere on materials available for a history of Temperate South Africa, in the course of which he referred to the early discoveries of the Dutch and Portuguese, and the first Dutch occupation of South Africa in 1795, when a commercial station was established at Table Bay. The first English occupation took place some years later, when, during the great European war with Napoleon, an English Admiral took possession of the colony in the name of the Stateholder. In 1815, after the peace of Amiens, it was given back to the Dutch; but two years later, when the war broke out again, the colony was finally annexed by Sir David Baird. In 1820 a scheme of emigration to the colony was started, to which the Government contributed £50,000, and which had turned out most successful. At the present time, when want of employment was felt at home, it would be well if someone unearthed the Bluebooks that referred to this matter, and saw how well £50,000 was spent in planting one of the most creditable colonies of the British Empire.

The history of the colony from 1820 to 1853 was an alternation of wars with the Kaffirs and squabbles with the Government for the purpose of obtaining a more representative Government. At length representative institutions in the form of a Parliament were granted in 1853, and in 1865 a further concession was made when Parliament was given the right of electing its own Ministry, which was responsible to the Queen's representative. No one could mention a single panacea now recommended for the settlement of the native question, of which an example could not be found in years gone by. Our present want of a definite native policy was simply due to our not studying the past, and he did not think the Historical Society could do a more patriotic thing than to request some of its members to inquire and set forth the past history of the colony—what had been done, why it had succeeded, and why it had failed. They would then hear no more of the difficulty of finding a successful native policy.

Mr. William Bantoft has been unanimously elected Town Clerk of the borough of Ipswich, at a salary of £800 a year.





I. Tomb of Demetrius, in the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael. II. Crown used for the Imperial Coronation. III. Great Bell of Moscow. IV. Crown of Peter the Great. V. Tower of Ivan Volki, with Great Bell, and Cathedral Church. VI. The Golden Hall, in the Imperial Palace. VII. Rob-Bloom in the "Terem," or Empress's part of the Old Palace. VIII. Holy Gate of the Kremlin. IX. Banqueting-Room, in the Grand Ducal Palace.



OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN McNEILL.

The Right Hon. Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia, died at Cannes on the 16th inst. He was born in 1795, third son of John McNeill, of Colonsay, Argyllshire, and was brother of Duncan, Lord Colonsay, the eminent lawyer. He received his education at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's University, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1815, and in the next year entered the Bombay Medical Service. From 1836 to 1842 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, and from 1845 to 1868 Chairman of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland. In 1855, he conducted, with Colonel Tulloch, the Commission of Inquiry into the supplies of the Army in the Crimea. He was made G.C.B. in 1839, and sworn of the Privy Council in 1857. Sir John married, first, Innes, daughter of Mr. George Robinson, of Clermiston; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Wilson; and, thirdly, Lady Emma Augusta Campbell, daughter of John, seventh Duke of Argyll.

CAPTAIN LIEBENROOD, R.N.

John Liebenrood, of Prospect Hill Park, Berks, Captain R.N., died on the 11th inst., aged seventy. He was eldest son of the late Admiral John Hyet Hancock, C.B., and assumed by Royal License, in 1865, the surname of Liebenrood in lieu of his patronymic, on succeeding to an estate. He entered the Royal Navy in 1827, and spent thirty-five years in the Naval Service. He was in the *Druid* during the Chinese war, 1840-1, was mentioned in despatches for the capture of a Chinese battery and the destruction of war-junks at Macao, and took part in the capture of the Bogue Forts and in the advance on Canton, for which he had the China medal. From 1845 to 1862 he was employed on the Gulf of St. Lawrence Survey. Captain Liebenrood married, in 1847, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Lemuel Cambridge, of Canada, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Allen, of Coleridge House, Devon, J.P. and D.L., on the 17th inst., aged ninety-two.

Lieutenant-General Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, Bengal Infantry, a very gallant and distinguished officer, who did good service during the Mutiny in India, on the 17th inst., aged sixty-eight.

Dr. Christopher J. R. Allatt, the senior Fellow on the roll of the Royal College of Physicians, London, aged eighty-nine. The deceased was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge. He proceeded to his M.B. in 1822, M.D. in 1827, and in the following year was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

William Pitt Dundas, C.B., Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, youngest son of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, Midlothian, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry, first Lord Melville, the friend of William Pitt, on the 17th inst., in his eighty-third year.

The Rev. Marsham Frederick Argles, B.D., of the Oxford Mission, Calcutta, Fellow of St. John's College, and late Principal of St. Stephen's House, Oxford, on the 14th inst., aged thirty-one, the youngest son of the Rev. Marsham Argles, Canon of Peterborough, by Margaret Julia, daughter of Dr. George Davys, Bishop of that diocese.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward M'Arthur, Royal Marine Artillery, at Springfield, Southsea, on the 11th inst., aged fifty-four. He served at the destruction of the piratical stockades at Lagos in 1851, was at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854, and distinguished himself at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. He received a medal with clasp, the fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal.

The Rev. Edward Coleridge, Vicar of Mapledurham, and Fellow of Eton College, died on the 18th inst., at the Vicarage, Mapledurham. The deceased, who was in his eighty-fourth year, was the youngest son of Mr. James Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, was educated at Eton, and graduated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, taking his bachelor's degree in 1822. In 1827 he proceeded M.A. at Exeter College, of which he was formerly a Fellow. He also became a Fellow of Eton College in 1857. Mr. Coleridge was ordained deacon in 1823, and admitted to priest's orders in the following year by Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford. He was Assistant Master of Eton College from 1824 till 1850, and Tower Master from the latter date till 1857. He was instituted to the Vicarage of Mapledurham in 1862.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL REGALIA.

In the Kremlin of Moscow, besides the Cathedral Churches and the Palaces that have been described, are the Imperial Treasury, the Arsenal, and the Senate House, which last-named building is now occupied by the offices of the local government. In the upper galleries of the Treasury is the splendid collection of Regalia; thrones of massive silver, of carved ivory, and of wood plated with gold, adorned with diamonds, turquoises, and other precious stones; the crowns of the ancient Czars, and those of different kingdoms or principalities annexed to their Empire; sceptres, swords of state, globes, rings, and other ornaments. The primitive Russian crown is a pointed cap of cloth of gold edged with ermine; with which are shown a cross made of the wood of our Saviour's cross, a small vase of cornelian containing the holy anointment, a chain of gold, and a collar with seven medallions upon which are embroidered scenes from the Saviour's life. These were the old insignia sent by the Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus to the Grand Duke Monomachus as early as 1114. But these relics of antiquity are no longer used, although they adorn the altar of the coronation chapel of Uspensky Sabor. In old times the Emperor only was crowned, and the Empress was not even present during the coronation; Peter the Great, who had married his mistress, a beautiful country girl, in 1708, was the first who placed the crown upon his own head and upon that of the Empress. Up to that time the Patriarch had invested the Emperor with the insignia of his power. The new crown for the Empress Catherine was adorned with 2654 diamonds, and with the great ruby which Peter's father had bought at Pekin. The Empress wore a mantle of cloth of gold, embroidered all over with the Imperial eagle, and lined in ermine. Peter II. added to the insignia, and was invested with the Imperial sword, the banner, and the chain of the Order of St. Andrew, instituted by Peter the Great. The three Emperors who followed were all crowned in the same manner as Catherine I.; but their successor, Paul I., had a new Imperial crown made for himself, the crown which Alexander III. will place upon his head. This crown is valued at three million roubles. The diamonds, which form one compact mass, divided in the middle and surmounted by a cross, are all of equal size, as large as overgrown peas, matchless in colour, and well-assorted. The Empress's crown is two-thirds as large as that of the Emperor. In the same glass case as these priceless gems lies an object still more valuable, but very much out of place—a beautiful miniature Madonna by Raphael's hand, the Madonna di Perugia.

CHESS.

(The Answers to Correspondents and the Problem are postponed.)

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

As promised last week, we now present our readers with the Game in the tenth round, between Messrs BLACKBURNE and STEINITZ.

| WHITE (Mr. B.)   | BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Mr. B.)       | BLACK (Mr. S.)      |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th    | P to K 4th     | 15. Q to Q 4th       | P to Q 3rd          |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd  | 16. B to B 4th       | B to Q 2nd          |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Kt 3rd    | 17. B takes Kt       | R takes B           |
| 4. P to Q 4th    | P takes P      | 18. P to B 5th       | Kt to B sq          |
| 5. Kt takes P    | B to Kt 2nd    | 19. P to K 5th       | B P takes P         |
| 6. B to K 3rd    | Kt to K B 3rd  | 20. Kt to K 6th (ch) | B takes Kt          |
| 7. B to K 2nd    | Castles        | 21. P takes B        | R to K 2nd          |
| 8. Castles       | Kt to K 2nd    | 22. Q to Kt 5th      | Q to K sq           |
| 9. B to B 3rd    | P to Q 4th     | 23. R to Q 3rd       | R takes P           |
| 10. Q to Q 2nd   | Kt to Q 2nd    | 24. R to R 3rd       | Q to K 2nd          |
| 11. B to R 6th   | Kt to K 4th    | 25. Q to R 6th (ch)  | K to Kt sq          |
| 12. B takes B    | K takes B      | 26. R to B 8th (ch)  | and Black resigned. |
| 13. B to K 2nd   | P to K B 3rd   |                      |                     |
| 14. P to B 4th   | Kt to B 2nd    |                      |                     |

The reader will observe that in the foregoing game nearly the same lines of attack and defence are pursued as in the game between Messrs. Zukertort and Steinitz, which we published last week. Here, however, Herr Steinitz made a fatal mistake on the twenty-third move, giving Blackburne an opportunity for a fine finish, of which he promptly availed himself.

The play on Monday, the 14th, was signalled by another fine game of Zukertort's, wherein he defeated Rosenthal in thirty moves. The opening of this game was irregular, and Zukertort early obtained an advantage in position, doubling the adversary's Pawns on the K B file and blockading all his superior pieces at home. The following is the game:—

| WHITE (Zukertort)  | BLACK (Rosentl.) | WHITE (Zukertort)                       | BLACK (Rosentl.)     |
|--|------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Kt to K B 3rd   | P to Q 4th       | 20. Q to Q 2nd                          | R to Kt 2nd          |
| 2. P to Q 4th  | P to K 3rd       | 21. B to R 6th                          | B to K sq            |
| 3. P to K 3rd  | Kt to K B 3rd    | 22. B takes R                           | Q takes R            |
| 4. P to Q B 4th  | B to K 2nd       | 23. R to Q 8th                          | R to B sq            |
| 5. Kt to Q B 3rd   | Castles          | 24. Q to Q 6th                          | Q to K B 2nd         |
| 6. B to K 2nd  | P to B 4th       | 25. R to Kt sq                          | P to K 4th           |
| 7. Castles   | Kt to B 3rd      | 26. R to Kt 5th                         | P to B 5th           |
| 8. P to Q Kt 3rd   | Kt to K 5th      | 27. P takes P                           | Q takes P (at B 5th) |
| 9. B to Kt 2nd   | B P takes P      | 28. Q takes Q leads to the same result. |                      |
| An ill-judged move, giving White an immediate advantage. |                  |   |                      |
| 10. Kt takes Kt  | P takes Kt       | 29. R takes B (ch)                      | K to B 2nd           |
| 11. Kt takes P   | P to B 3rd       | 30. R to K B 8th (ch)                   | K to K 3rd           |
| 12. Kt takes Kt  | P takes Kt       | 31. R takes Q                           | and Black resigned.  |
| 13. Q to B 2nd   | P to K B 4th     |   |                      |
| 14. P to B 5th   | Q to B 2nd       |   |                      |
| 15. P to Q Kt 4th  | R to Kt sq       |   |                      |
| 16. B to Q B 3rd   | B to B 3rd       |   |                      |
| 17. Q R to Q sq  | B to Q 2nd       |   |                      |
| 18. B takes B  | R takes B        |   |                      |
| 19. R to Q 6th   | R takes P        |   |                      |

Another noticeable feature of this day's play was the portentous duration of the struggle between Messrs. Tschigorin and Mason. Mason played the French defence, and was a pawn ahead in the ending, but was unable to win, although he did not abandon effort until after 120 moves had been played on both sides.

The twelfth round was played on Tuesday, the 15th, and presented few features of interest. Zukertort and Winawer, the former adopting the Ruy Lopez, agreed to draw on the thirty-fifth move after very fine play on both sides. Tschigorin beat Mackenzie, Steinitz defeated Sellman, the latter leaving a Rook en prise (he had the worst of the game, however) on the thirtieth move. English beat Skipworth, Noa beat Rosenthal, Bird beat Blackburne, and Mason and Mortimer drew their game early in the day. Wednesday was devoted to playing off draws, when four pairs of the competitors tried conclusions. Mackenzie and English (Ruy Lopez) drew for the second time; Zukertort beat Winawer in a splendid end game; Mason beat Tschigorin, the latter having missed a draw on the fifty-second move; and Rosenthal defeated Bird.

The thirteenth and last round of the first pairing was played on Thursday, May 17, and attracted a large number of spectators. Attention was concentrated on the game between Zukertort and English, as, should the former win, he would then emerge from the first pairing with the loss of one game only. Zukertort adopted a variation of the Giuoco Piano, but failed to make any impression upon the cautious defence of the young Austrian, and finally the game was drawn. Tschigorin defeated Skipworth (French defence) in the very opening, the latter losing his Queen by an oversight. Blackburne defeated Mason with a new or newly-applied variation of the French opening, and Bird beat Sellman. All the other games were drawn. The following is the result of the twelfth and thirteenth rounds:—

| TWELFTH.  |     |    |            |     | THIRTEENTH. |           |     |         |            |     |    |
|-----------|-----|----|------------|-----|-------------|-----------|-----|---------|------------|-----|----|
| Bird ...  | ... | 1  | Blackburne | 0   | Bird ...    | ...       | 1   | Sellman | ...        | 0   |    |
| Mackenzie | ... | 0  | Tschigorin | ... | 1           | Mackenzie | ... | 0       | Mortimer   | ... | dr |
| Mason ... | ... | dr | Mortimer   | ... | dr          | Mason ... | ... | 0       | Blackburne | ... | 1  |
| Noa ...   | ... | 1  | Rosenthal  | ... | 0           | Noa ...   | ... | dr      | Winawer    | ... | dr |
| Skipworth | ... | 0  | English    | ... | 1           | Skipworth | ... | 0       | Tschigorin | ... | 1  |
| Steinitz  | ... | 1  | Sellman    | ... | 0           | Steinitz  | ... | dr      | Rosenthal  | ... | dr |
| Zukertort | ... | dr | Winawer    | ... | dr          | Zukertort | ... | dr      | English    | ... | dr |

The result of the draws played off on Wednesday and Friday is as follows, the third draw between the same competitors being indicated by the score of half a point to each:—

| WEDNESDAY.    |     |    |                |    | FRIDAY        |     |    |                |    |
|---------------|-----|----|----------------|----|---------------|-----|----|----------------|----|
| Bird ...      | ... | 0  | Rosenthal ...  | 1  | English ...   | ... | dr | Zukertort ...  | dr |
| Mackenzie ... | ... | dr | English ...    | dr | Mackenzie ... | ... | dr | Sellman ...    | dr |
| Mason ...     | ... | 1  | Tschigorin ... | 0  | Mason ...     | ... | 1  | Mortimer ...   | 0  |
| Winawer ...   | ... | 0  | Zukertort ...  | 1  | Skipworth ... | ... | 0  | Rosenthal ...  | 1  |
|               |     |    |                |    | Winawer ...   | ... | dr | Blackburne ... | dr |

On Saturday the competitors were entertained at dinner by the committee of the tourney—Earl Dartrey, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Albany, presiding on the occasion. The banquet was served in the Victoria Hall of the Criterion, and, in addition to the fourteen chess masters, about seventy of the London chess fraternity attended. The chairman was supported by Baron Kolisch, of Vienna, and by the members of the committee, including Colonel Stirling, the Rev. Mr. Wate, Messrs. Cubison, Gastineau, Hirschfeldt, Hoffer, F. H. Lewis, Minchin, honorary secretary of the St. George's Club, Mr. Rosenbaum, director of play, &c. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "The Competitors in the Master Tourney," observing that, whether they considered the number of eminent masters engaged in it or the great skill displayed in the various matches, the tournament was most successful. There was never, in any former competition, such an attractive programme, and the committee were enabled to put it forward by the hearty co-operation of the chess-playing community at home and abroad. He felt pleasure in greeting among the foreign competitors his old friend M. Rosenthal, of Paris; Poland was worthily represented by M. Winawer, of Warsaw; Hungary, by Dr. Noa; Austria, by Mr. English; and Russia, by M. Tschigorin. M. Rosenthal responded in French, expressing thanks for the cordial welcome extended to the foreign competitors. Mr. Duffy then proposed the "American Competitors." He said he felt he had an easy task in asking an assembly of Englishmen to do honour to their cousins beyond the seas. The nation that had given Paul Morphy to the chess world had now among its representatives as well qualified among their contemporaries to achieve honour for their country and distinction for themselves. There were Messrs. Mackenzie, Mason, Mortimer, and Sellman, whose names he associated with the toast. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mason briefly returned thanks; and Mr. Mortimer, referring humorously to the blankness of his score at present, expressed a hope that he would "rake" in a game before the battle was brought to a conclusion. Colonel Stirling, proposing the toast of the "English Players," referred to the power of this country to assimilate the best intellects of the Old World and the New. He coupled the toast with the name of Mr. Bird, who briefly returned thanks. The health of Baron Kolisch was then toasted with musical honours, and other toasts followed: the "Players in the Vizayanagaram Tourney"; Mr. Minchin, the honorary secretary, proposed by Dr. Zukertort; Mr. Rosenbaum, "Director of Play"; and the "Daily Press." A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings, which were of the most interesting character throughout.

The playing of drawn games was resumed on Monday, the 11th inst., and it resulted as follows:—

|            |     |   |           |     |   |           |     |   |         |     |   |
|------------|-----|---|-----------|-----|---|-----------|-----|---|---------|-----|---|
| Blackburne | ... | 1 | Rosenthal | ... | 0 | Mason     | ... | 1 | Winawer | ... | 0 |
| Mackenzie  | ... | 1 | Mortimer  | ... | 0 | Zukertort | ... | 1 | English | ... | 0 |

We go to press too early in the week to record the result of the first pairing, but enough is known to justify us in congratulating Dr. Zukertort upon his remarkable display of sustained power throughout the first half of the tourney. He has lost but one game of the thirteen played, and that one by an oversight. The following was the position of the masters on the conclusion of the play on Monday night:—

|            | Won. | Lost. | To Play. |   | Won.       | Lost. | To Play. |   |   |
|------------|------|-------|----------|---|------------|-------|----------|---|---|
| Bird       | ...  | 7     | 6        | 0 | Rosenthal  | ...   | 4        | 5 | 3 |
| Blackburne | ...  | 8     | 4        | 0 | Sellman    | ...   | 3        | 9 | 0 |
| English    | ...  | 6     | 4        | 3 | Skipworth  | ...   | 3        | 9 | 0 |
| Mackenzie  | ...  | 4     | 6        | 2 | Steinitz   | ...   | 9        | 3 | 1 |
| Mason      | ...  | 8     | 3        | 1 | Tschigorin | ...   | 9        | 4 | 0 |
| Mortimer   | ...  | 0     | 13       | 0 | Winawer    | ...   | 6        | 6 | 1 |
| Noa        | ...  | 3     | 8        | 1 | Zukertort  | ...   | 12       | 1 | 0 |

Play was continued on Tuesday. On Wednesday the competitors were to visit the Derby as the guests of Mr. Rosenbaum, the Director of Play; and the battle of the second pairing it was arranged should be commenced on Thursday, the 24th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 20, 1878), with a codicil (dated Dec. 12, 1882), of the Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, late of Latham House, Goudhurst, Kent, and of No. 10, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by George Thomas Jenkins, Ludwig Nathan Hardy, the son-in-law, and Charles James Jessel, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £225,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Amelia Jessel, absolutely, his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, household effects, live and dead stock, and for life his town residence, and Latham House, with all his real estate in the county of Kent; and to his executors and to James Davey, his first gentleman of the chamber, £200 each, free of duty. The residue of his property, subject to the payment of one moiety of the annual income to his wife for life, is to be held, upon trust, for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1876) of Doña Rosalia Arencibia de Abreu, late of No. 72, Calle del Prado, Havannah, who died on Oct. 19 last, was proved in London on the 24th ult. by Don Juan Abreu, the executor, the value of the personal estate within the jurisdiction of the English Court amounting to upwards of £134,000. The testatrix gives 20,000 dollars to be distributed among the poor of the town of Santa Clara, of which place she was a native; and the residue of her property to her daughters, Rosa, Marta, and Rosalia, in equal parts.

The will (dated Aug. 30, 1882), with a codicil (dated Dec. 21 following), of Mr. Arthur John Knapp, late of Llanfoist House, Clifton, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved at the Bristol district registry on the 17th ult. by Robert Lowe Grant Vassall and Thomas Parr, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £57,000. The testator makes a few bequests, including a rent-charge of £300 per annum to his brother, William Thomas Knapp, for life; and he directs Llanfoist House and other property to be sold, and the proceeds, with the residue of the personality, invested in the purchase of freehold hereditaments convenient to be held, with certain property at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, which has already been settled by deed, or with the Little Linford estate, belonging to his cousin, Mathew Grenville Samwell Knapp. Subject to the accumulation of the income for twenty-one years, the freehold estate so purchased is to be held, upon trust, for the benefit of his said cousin, his wife and children.

The will (dated April 4, 1870), with two codicils (dated Oct. 30, 1875, and Aug. 15, 1878), of Mr. Thomas Chandless, Q.C., late of Gray's Inn, and of No. 45, Harewood-square, Marylebone, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Cecil Long (heretofore Chandless), Thomas Chandless, and William Chandless, the sons, the executors, the value of the personality amounting to over £56,000. The testator makes provision for his daughter Elizabeth, and gives annuities to two female domestic servants, if in his service at his death, and to a former servant. The residue of the personal estate is to be divided between his said three sons in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1869) with three codicils (dated Sept. 28, 1874, and May 2 and June 1, 1877), of Mr. George Oldham Edwards, of the firm of Messrs. Miles, Cave, Baillie, and Co., bankers, Bristol, late of Redland Court, Bristol, who died on Feb. 18 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Rev. John Hugh Way, Jeremiah Osborne, the nephew, and Mrs. Emily Frances Edwards, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £43,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, and his residence, with the furniture and effects, and the income of £5000 for life, or during widowhood; and there are legacies to his brother, sisters, partner, and executors. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his son, William Henry Greville Edwards, and he specially nominates him to succeed to his share in the said banking partnership, and bequeaths to him all his capital therein. The testator states that his daughter, Esme Edwards, will be provided for by his wife out of the trust funds of their marriage settlement.

The will (dated Jan. 21, 1882) of Mr. William Done Bushell, late of Oxford House, Cardiff, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by the Rev. William Done Bushell, the son, Edward Harley and Edward Arthur Harley, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £31,000. The testator, after making some bequests to his wife and son, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust, for his wife, Mrs. Betty Jane Smethes Bushell, for life; then as to a sum of £5000 for his daughter, Mrs. Ann Rosetta Langley, and the ultimate residue for his said son.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1874) of Mrs. Wilhelmina Abercrombie, late of Springfield, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by John Abercrombie, M.D., the son, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £25,000. The testatrix leaves her furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriages to her two daughters, Mary and Catherine, and the residue of her estate equally between all her children.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1874) of Mr. Charles De la Barre Bodenham, J.P., D.L., late of Rotherwas, Herefordshire, who died on Jan. 21 last at the Hotel Wagram, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, was proved on the 5th ult. by Mrs. Irene Maria Bodenham, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The value of the personal estate exceeds £11,000. The deceased was a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Accompanied by all the attributes which go to make such a gathering successful, the opening meet of the Coaching Club, held in Hyde Park, last Saturday, formed a spectacle brilliant in every respect. The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Princess Mary Adelaide were present at the meet; and the Duke of Teck accepted a box-seat on one of the coaches. Twenty-eight coaches drove round the park, only ten of which, however, completed the journey to Hurlingham, where luncheon had been prepared.

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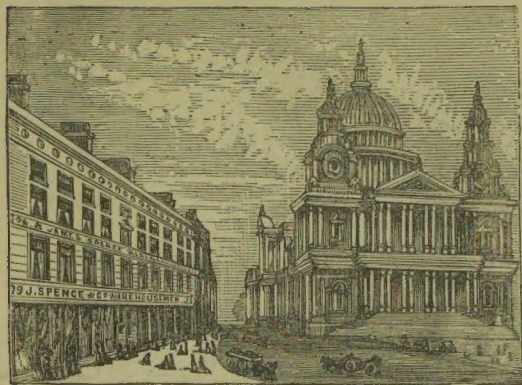
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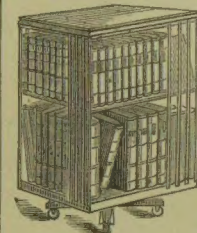
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